THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Nov. 14.

Alabama Negotiations — English Comments upon the Method of Settlement—Affairs in Spain — A Kingdom Without a King.

By an arrival at New York yesterday, we have European advices to the 14th inst.

ENGLAND.

The Alabama Claims.

From the Morning Star, Nov. 13.

The great and satisfactory result upon which the two peoples may be heartily congratulated is that an agreement has been come to for settling all the open questions between them by a mixed commission of Englishmen and Americans. The umpire is to be named simply in case of disagreement, which is not probable, as public opinion has almost unanimously come to the conclusion that the best thing for England in the future would be to pay for the destruction caused by the Alabama in the past. If we acknowledge our liability and pay the cost, we gain a powerful stand-point for remonstrance with other nations, should they attempt to take us at a disadvantage during a struggle, and send privateers to play havoc among our merchantmen. Unpalatable as it may be to pay a heavy sum for the reckless and unpatriotic conduct of some Liverpool shipowners, it is infinitely better that we should pay than remain subject to have the unhallowed precedent turned against ourselves. While we are thus blotting out one bad precedent from the records of international law, we are building up another which may be productive of the most beneficial results so long as time endures. The two strongest and most high-spirited nations of the world, having causes of difference with each other, have not rushed to the fatal extreme of war. They have discussed the questions at issue with great care, ingenuity, and learning. A few foolish persons on both sides have attempted to throw firebrands, but they have been put down by the vast preponderance of sound opinion in both nations. And now, when the people have been fully informed, when the Governments and the press, pamphleteers and the politicians, in Parliament and out of it, have all had their say, it is found that a mode of adjustment can be agreed upon, and that the whole dispute may be handed over to four gentlemen representing the two nations, to settle it as they see best. We may depend upon it, other nations are looking on at this instructive spectacle. They will ask themselves whether this is not better than throat-cutting and ship-burning; whether it is not better than keeping up immense multitudes of men to prey on the vitals of the tax-paying community. We congratulate Lord Stanley on his share in the noble work, and we hope he will follow it up by insisting that the bloated armaments of England may now also be greatly reduced.

The Exploits of the Rebel Pirate.

From the London Times, Nov. 13.

The public will probably hear little more of these matters until they learn once for all the decisions given upon them; but, supposing all the claims and counter claims inquired into, the Commissioners will have no easy task. Events succeed each other so rapidly in these days that the exploits of the Alabama seem to belong to some distant past. But it is only five years since this vessel was sweeping from the seas the American mercantile marine, and the British Government were declaring their regret but denying their liability for her escape. The incidents of that escape will be still fresh in the recollection of our readers. The Government had received notice that an iron steamer, evidently intended for warlike purposes, was building at Liverpool, and the American Minister urged her detention. Our Government, anxious to do its duty to a friendly power, and yet uncertain how far it was justified in seizing the vessel, took the opinion of the law officers of the Crown. They advised that the Government had the right to prevent the vessel leaving port; and accordingly an order was sent to arrest her. But her builder or purchasers were too quick, and, having become acquainted with what was threatened, they sent the Alabama at once to sea, and she was manned and armed in a foreign port. It is on the liability of our Government under these circumstances that a preliminary decision must be taken, and we have at least the right to maintain that the escape was without the connivance and against the wish of the Government, their disposition was fully evinced by the arrest of the Alexandra, and subsequently of the two rams at Birkenhead. Nor does it appear that during the four years' struggle the Americans, however disappointed at the neutrality of England, have found ground for complaint of any one definite act.

Mr. Gladstone and Roman Catholicism.

Mr. Gladstone has written the following letter in reply to a question put to him by an elector of Southport. The letter is dated Hawarden Castle, Nov. 9, 1868:—

Sir:—I am much obliged by your letter. It grieves me to learn that the slanders which have hitherto been confined to remoter parts have found their way into our division, and are circulated as you state, by some of the Tories of Southport—I trust a very few. You tell me they allege I am a Roman Catholic in my heart; but they do not attempt to prove it from my conduct. They knew that my religious profession is that of the Church of England; and this being so, to say I am a Roman Catholic is simply to say I am a deliberate liar and a confirmed hypocrite. It is open to them to insult me in this or in any other manner, but I will not degrade myself, and the relation between candidates and constituencies, by making any declaration whatever, believing, as I do, that it would only draw forth more incredulity and fresh insults. All I wish for them is that they may learn to do to others as they would be done by, and may never receive the calumnious usage which they mete out to me. On the subject of the Ritualistic question, I shall declare my opinions on my return to Lancashire, probably at Bootle, in the end of this week. Again thanking you for your kindness in letting me know what is going on, I remain, Sir, your faithful servant.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

FRANCE.

Reported Conspiracy Discovered.

Paris (Nov. 3) *Cor. Pall Mall Gazette.*

This evening the *Gaulois* makes a startling announcement in its most imposing type. This paper, which was lately the *Moniteur* of the Provisional Government at Madrid, now presents itself as an official organ of the holiday court of Compeigne. It assures us that at the Cabinet Council yesterday the Government, having proofs of a wide-spread conspiracy in its hands, came to the determination to apply the law of general safety with the utmost severity. The principal chiefs are known; their projects are to be unveiled and their manœuvres exposed to the light of day. The *Gaulois* consoles its contemporaries by stating that the press will be highly dealt with, unless it persists in exciting dangerous passions. This note would have little importance but for the well-known fact that the *Gaulois* stands well with a certain party at court. To say that the Government has in its hands the threads of a vast plot, whose avowed object is to overthrow the present dynasty, and that the Baudin subscription lists and the meeting at the clubs are all connected with this conspiracy, and that the parties are leagued against law and order is probably false. The note, however, leads to the supposition that the Government has decided on rigorous measures, and desires to excuse its reactionary policy beforehand.

SPAIN.

A Kingdom Without a King—Republicans Without a Republic.

Madrid (Nov 9) *correspondence of London Times.*

Prim has been twitted with the absurdity of proposing "a monarchy without a monarch." He has retorted by a taunt to his adversaries that they would proclaim "a republic without republicans." Both these assertions were true a month ago. Are they still correct at the present moment? Most decidedly Prim has not found his monarch. Indeed, by his hesitation and inaction, by his unaccountable reticence, he has almost brought the country to despair of a monarch—he has shaken the nation's faith in a monarchy. Kings do not in our days fall from heaven, nor do they come in the shape of young drovers looking for their fathers' asses, nor as middle-aged travellers driving to town in their gigs with their wives, and accepting such omens as the flight of wild birds may portend. It is for time alone to show whether it was owing to mere chance or to deep calculation that Prim has brought the country to its present predicament. But, whatever may have been, or may be, Prim's real purpose, there can be little doubt as to his ability to work it out. Were Prim to cast the weight of his sword in behalf of a republic (and it is by no means impossible that he may be driven to those straits in the end—it is by no means impossible that he has acted upon that plan from the beginning), a republic may still be the upshot. But if Castelar's views are to be realized, in spite of Prim and the army, there must be either a conflict in which the army may be overpowered, or a combination by which the army may be won over or neutralized. So long as the army exists in Spain the mastery of the situation lies with it; it lies usually with its leaders. No doubt republicanism has of late advanced with great strides. Monarchy is still without a monarch, but republicanism is no longer at a loss for republicans. They number thousands here in Madrid, hundreds of thousands in the northeastern and southwestern provinces. Every hour that is lost swells their numbers, enlists in their behalf the people's sympathies, associates with their general aims a variety of local ambitions, a multitude of personal interests. Republican utopianism finds a ready ally in that self, whose only principle is success, yet which by mere weight carries success with it. Every day the Provisional Government has less to give; every day the applications for its gifts increase; every day adds to the disappointed, to the discontented list. Every day, for aught we know, may bring on the conflict; but there is little doubt as to its result, so long as the army maintains its compact attitude, obedient to one will, devoted to one man. Prim seems to me penetrated with the importance of this fact; he seems all engrossed with his own branch of the administration; he seems bent on no other object than to make the army his own. Prim's silent but assiduous work should not be overlooked. It is by its light that one should read Senor Castelar's effusion; by its light that we should endeavor to come to an estimate of the issue of any possible conflict. There is one point in which no innovation whatever has been effected in Spain. Spain has still her army. She is still—she is more than ever—at the mercy of that army. That army may harbor no sinister designs. It may wish for no conflicts; it may long for hearty and thorough fraternization. Its leader may meditate no encroachment on popular liberties. He may, on the contrary, aspire to their fullest development and consolidation. Still that army and its leader must be taken into account in every movement. Should the movement lead to a collision, no one can answer for the consequences. It is not a republic that is to be feared; it is that three days' anarchy which is sure to lead to no one knows how long a period of military dictatorship.

MEN AND MEASURES AT WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1868.

"Who is going to run Grant?" is a question as frequently asked as "Who is going to be in the Cabinet?" The former is, if possible, more difficult of solution than the latter. Any attempt at answering either of them would, of course, be the merest speculation. Of all men in the Republic, Grant keeps the closest counsels. I know of half-a-dozen men—prominent politicians—who have spent an evening with him since the election, with a view of ascertaining what he intends doing—who is going into the Cabinet, what is to be the general policy of the Administration, and who are the favorites of the President elect. It is hardly necessary to add that these gentlemen have always come away about as wise as they went.

Grant and the Politicians.

There is one class of men whom Grant evidently regards with suspicion. This is the politicians.

With thousands of others, he has somehow received the impression that the professional politician is a dangerous acquaintance, and that the less he has to do with him the better. He really feels in their society as an honest, unsophisticated man would feel in the company of Wall street sharpers and gamblers. Anybody who has ever seen him either at his headquarters or elsewhere, surrounded by three or four politicians, must have noticed how ill at ease he was, and how much relief their departure seemed to give him. To be sure, he never loses his remarkable self-possession. But it seems to me he looked more at ease in the Wilderness, when his troops were in the thickest of the fight, than he did the other day when a committee of politicians waited upon him to know whether he would like to be serenaded.

When they attack him in battalions this way he is manifestly embarrassed. If they come singly or in pairs he gets along better, for then he can meet most of their cross-examination with the hospitable query, "Gentlemen, will you have a cigar?" Imagine some of your "great men," men who have manipulated or shared in the manipulation of the administrations of Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, and Lincoln, after having expatiated for an hour or so upon what ought to be done, what would be best for "the party," who should be trusted and who should be discarded, meeting with no reply, only asked to take a cigar! Is it any wonder that these "statesmen" usually retire in disgust, leaving Grant in the possession of his own secrets and in the quiet enjoyment of his fragrant Havana.

Can Grant be Run?

The unsatisfactory nature of these interviews only makes the politicians more anxious to know who is to be the right-hand man of the President elect. E. B. Washburne is generally regarded as Grant's "trainer," but the question is, will he be his "second" when he is fairly within the magic ring of the White House? Washburne, to be sure, visits Grant, dines with him, drives with him, and travels with him. But so does George Wilkes and Robert Bonner. The former, it is said, wants not only to go into the Cabinet but to make the *Spirit of the Times* the organ of the Administration. Bonner will be satisfied if Grant visits New York at times and drives Dexter, and writes a story for the *Ledger*. There are some men who boast that they "have slept with Colfax," but no one is bold enough to say that they have occupied the same bed with Grant. I have heard men say, "I know Grant well—knew him in the army, I can talk to him," etc.; but I never heard anybody say—not even E. B. Washburne—"I can make Grant do this, that, or the other thing." The truth is, it would not be worth a man's while to make such an assertion, for no person would believe him. Grant cannot be run by any one man, or, indeed, any set of men, as will be abundantly manifest before the close of his Administration.

The Presidency in 1872.

Possibly your readers are not sufficiently recovered from the excitement of the recent Presidential election to stretch their eyes forward to that of 1872. If I should say, therefore, that Colfax will be a candidate for the White House, if he lives that long, you may think I am a little premature. Had there been a less formidable rival on the track than General Grant, the present Speaker of the House would have done his best for it at Chicago. Four years from now, however, the Vice-President elect hopes to distance all competition. No shrewder or more wily politician will make the effort. If he is not successful his failure may be attributed to the same cause that defeated Webster, Clay, and Douglas—an over-anxious effort to secure the prize. The manner in which he figured for the Vice-Presidency may, in some sense, be taken as a guarantee that in ascending the ladder to gain the topmost round he will make no false steps.

Colfax in the Administration.

Heretofore the Vice-President has, with few exceptions, been little more than a figure head in the Government. Nothing can make him much else except an accident, as in the cases of Tyler, Fillmore, and Andrew Johnson. To be sure, he has, or is supposed to have, more or less influence with the Administration, but it is generally exerted in a quiet way. On account of his having no patronage under his control, he has usually been allowed to designate one of the Cabinet officers. This, however, is a mere matter of courtesy, there being no legal precedent for it. Hannibal Hamlin named Secretary Welles, and his choice has proved so unfortunate that future Vice-Presidents may hesitate to exercise the privilege. I learn from an intimate friend of Colfax (one of the men he has "slept with") that *he* does not propose to have anything to do with the distribution of the patronage. It is questionable whether he will even avail himself of the poor privilege of naming a Cabinet officer. If the pleasant Speaker of the House wants to be President four years hence, he could not pursue a wiser policy. There are at least one thousand applicants for every office in the gift of the President. Of course, but one man can get it, and nine hundred and ninety-nine go away not only disappointed but angry. No man understands this better than Colfax, and he is determined to disappoint the whole thousand, so that none of them can say he is partial to one more than another. This will enable him to enter the field unencumbered, and with a clear record. It will be time enough for him to remember his friends when he comes into his kingdom. In these calculations, however, Grant is left out of the question. If he wants to be President for eight years, instead of four, Colfax will have to tarry at Jericho until his beard grows both longer and greyer.

The Administration Organ.

One of the customs which the Democracy bequeathed the Republican party is an Administration organ. Your readers, of course, are aware that this machine is somewhat different from the common street organ. But it is necessarily like that in many respects. Any newspaper which becomes the organ of an Administration is expected to play only such tunes as are set for it by the President. It can have no music of its own. It is seldom, if ever, conducted by a live, independent journalist. In former years, when the Democracy controlled the Treasury Department, it was a profitable business to publish the "organ" of the Administration. It was in this way that old Frank Blair made all his money. Gales and Seaton, of the *Intelligencer*, might have died millionaires, had they employed some other clerk besides Johnny Coyle. But your Republican party is more circumspect. It draws the purse-strings of the Government more tightly, and does not keep the door leading to the Treasury vaults so much ajar. Since the Republican party came into power there has really been no Administration "organ." During Lincoln's time, it was rumored that the *Chronicle* reflected his views on all public questions. But this was merely a rumor. Stanton put one of its editors into the "Old Capitol" prison with as little ceremony as he would have hung a Rebel spy. Think of General Jackson going back upon old Frank Blair in that style while he conducted the "organ" of the Administration! When Andrew Johnson turned his back upon the Republican party the old *Intelligencer* thought the good days of Gales & Seaton had returned and it would once more be the "organ." But your tireless radicals rooted up everything that savored of the old extravagance of the Democracy. First of all the Government printing office was established, and the thousands of fat jobs that had made more than old Frank Blair rich and happy—for these were always given to the "organ," as a sort of pocket-money—disappeared. Then, as if this was not a severe enough blow to private enterprise (?), Congress passed a law limiting the Government advertising to such an extent that it really amounts to very little in a year. Being an "organ" now don't pay, financially speaking. But you must not suppose that there is no paper ambitious to be Grant's "organ," not so much for what is to be reaped at present, as for what may be gleaned hereafter.

JOSEPHUS.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

He Adviseth His Flock Upon the Propriety of Long and Short Dresses.

In a recent sermon Brigham Young, the Mormon Prophet, delivered the following homily on the fashions:—

"It is the duty of the husband or father to furnish his family with cloth to dress themselves, it is their duty to see that cloth is cut and made prudently and not wasted. It is a disgrace to a community to drag their cloth in the dirt. How many women are there here today who walked to this Tabernacle without throwing dirt every step they took, not only on themselves but upon those who walked near them? I shun them; when I see them coming I try to make my way in some other direction, in order to avoid their dust. I can get enough of it without receiving it from them. If there is a nuisance in the path, they are sure to wipe up a portion of it with their dress, and then trail it on to their carpet or into the bedrooms and distribute it through the house. This is a disgrace to them. It is not the duty of my brethren to buy cloth to be dragged through these streets, and the wife or daughter who will not cease dragging her dress through them ought to have it cut shorter. I have borne it, and so have my brethren, until duty demands that we put a stop to it. I have politely expostulated with my wives and daughters on this subject. I have asked them if they think it looks nice, and have been told that it did, their reason for thinking so being that somebody else wore it so. That is all the argument that can be brought in its favor. There is no reason in the world why a dress looks well trailing through the streets. On the other hand, I will say, ladies, if we ask you to make your dresses a little shorter, do not be extravagant and cut them so short that we can see the tops of your stockings. Bring them down to the tops of your shoes, and have them so that you can walk and clear the dust, and do not expose your persons. Have your dresses neat and comely, and conduct yourself, in the strictest sense of the word, in chastity. If you do this, you set a good example before the rising generation. Use good language, wear comely clothing, and act in all things so that you can respect yourselves and respect each other. We wish you to remember and carry out these counsels."

Political.

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 25—Brewster, Republican, was re-elected Mayor yesterday, by 118 majority. The City Council is unanimously Republican.

Frank Jones, Democrat and citizen's candidate, was re-elected Mayor of Portsmouth. The City Council is largely Republican.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Murder in New York—An Absconding Baltimorean—Crime in the West.

Financial and Commercial

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A Mystery Solved.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—Derrick W. Keyser, for ten years a partner in the extensive china house here of John Sharkey & Co., has mysteriously disappeared, and since his departure it has been discovered he was forging notes of the firm to the amount of about ten thousand dollars, which he got discounted in the Bank of Commerce. He also borrowed large sums of money from different friends before leaving. Keyser is very respectably connected, and has borne a good reputation.

The Festival

at the Union Orphans' Asylum, last night, was largely attended and resulted in great success.

The Colored People

last night appointed thirteen delegates to attend the Colored National Convention in Washington next January. They also passed resolutions favoring universal manhood suffrage, and resolutions favoring Grant, and a determination to give his administration their aid.

Affairs at the State Capital.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 25.—The Senate Chamber has been entirely fitted up and made ready for the reception of the College of Presidential Electors, which assembles here in December. It has been thoroughly repainted, frescoed, and ornamented.

The trial of the Commonwealth cases closed yesterday. Decisions were made in her favor in nearly all of the cases tried. The amount immediately involved was over forty thousand dollars, and on the ultimate decision by the Supreme Court hangs several hundred thousand. The main point, to be argued at a special court to be held in December, is the constitutionality of the tax on gross receipts of corporations.

FROM INDIANA.

Acquittal of an Alleged Poisoner.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 25.—Dr. M. H. Beeson, of Kokomo, who has been on trial for the past week, for the alleged poisoning of his wife, for the purpose of obtaining two thousand dollars insurance money from the Security and Amnesty Companies, was acquitted yesterday, the jury being out only twenty-three minutes. The prosecution was at the instance of the latter company.

FROM CHICAGO.

McDevitt, the Billiardist—Parepa.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—McDevitt contemplates the surrender of his champion cue to the Billiard Congress after his match with Goldthwaite, a general desire being evinced to bar out the push shot in future contests. If he does, he will probably again contest for its possession under the new arrangements.

Madame Parepa-Rosa arrived here to-day, ten days from San Francisco.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 25—A. M.—Consols, 94¾ for money and account. United States Five-twenties firm at 75. Erie heavy at 26¾; Illinois Central, 96.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—A. M.—Cotton advancing. The sales to-day will reach 15 000 bales. Petroleum quiet to-day. Linseed Oil heavy.

The ship Louvre, from Quebec for Liverpool, has been abandoned at sea. The crew have landed on the Scilly Islands.

Afternoon European Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 25—P. M.—American securities quiet. Railway shares steady. Five-twenties 74¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—P. M.—Cotton firm. Tallow 50s. 6d.

LONDON, Nov. 25—P. M.—Tallow 51s. 3d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 25.—Petroleum excited at 54@55f.

HAVRE, Nov. 25—P. M.—Cotton firm both on the spot and afloat.

Murder in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Felix Larkin, O'Baldwin's backer, went into Campbell's oyster saloon, at the corner of Hudson and Canal streets, and got into an altercation with the proprietor, who stabbed him repeatedly, and afterwards clubbed him, fracturing his skull. Larkin died almost instantly. Campbell was arrested. He states that he acted in self-defense.

Four persons were badly injured with pistols, knives, and clubs. David C. O'Day and John Burns, of this city, and John McClown, of Philadelphia, who were mixed up in the melee, were all more or less injured. All the parties were arrested, and Larkin died before reaching the Station House. An inquest will be held to-day.

From Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 25.—The casualties by the caving in of the sewer on Broadway, yesterday afternoon, as far as developed, are two killed and nine injured. They are still digging, and others may be discovered.

OBITUARY.

Mayer Arnold, Esq.

Last evening Mayer Arnold, Esq., one of our oldest, best known, and most estimable citizens, died at his residence, No. 440 N. Fifth street. At the time of his death he was eighty-three years of age. He had retired from active business some eighteen years since. Formerly he was one of the Directors of the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank, but dissolved his official connection with that institution when he withdrew from business pursuits. His entire life forms a pleasant picture; it was calm, equable, and happy. Thirteen children, six daughters and seven sons, he had—and enjoyed the high gratification of seeing all the former well married and settled—all the latter prosperously engaged in business. The large fortune which he had amassed, save what was bequeathed to benevolent institutions and objects, is left equally divided among them. While in business Mr. Arnold's reputation was unsullied. He descended to none of the petty tricks of trade; he was everywhere known for straightforward honesty, and for the inviolable sacredness with which he observed all business obligations. Careful, however, as he was, and scrupulous to the penny in all matters connected with his business, no man could have possessed a heart more overflowing with the milk of human kindness, or been more willing to assuage sorrow and relieve distress. His charities were without number. An open, well-filled hand he always extended to the needy, and he deservedly merited the name of the poor man's "friend." The success which constantly waited upon him, notwithstanding his munificent habits, affords another amid the many exemplifications that charity but causes the stream of wealth to flow in more steadily and rapidly. Some ten months since an attack of paralysis made him a confirmed invalid, and last evening, as mentioned, at a ripe old age, he died from its effects. His death-bed scene was quiet and interesting. All the members of his numerous family surrounded him, and watched the ebbing away of a life that had been so well spent.

DISASTER.

The Trinity Building Fire in New York.

The New York *Herald* of this morning contains the following:—

The loss by the burning of Trinity Building, on Tuesday morning, is much heavier than was at first supposed. The principal sufferers are Hatch & Co., lithographers, who occupied the upper story of the building. Their loss will not fall short of $50 000. They are insured in the following named companies:—

Fireman's Fund	$3 000	Excelsior	$2,500
Hanover	2 000	Mech's & Trade's	2 500
Empire City	4 500	Hoffman	3 500
American	2 500	Kings County	3 000
Humboldt	5 000	St. Nicholas	5 000
New Amsterdam	2 000	Columbia	2,000
Phœnix	2,000	Williamsburg City	5 000
Hope	5,000		
Total			$50 000

The building was jointly owned by D. B. Fearing, Mrs. A. K. Russell, and Dr. J. C. Ayer. It is insured in the following companies:—

North American	$10,000	Metropolitan	10 000
Republic	10 000	Corn Exchange	10 000
Firemen's	5 000	Mutual, Buffalo	10 000
Howard	10 000	Western, Buffalo	10,000
Eagle	10 000	Springfield, Mass.	10 000
Knickerbocker	5 000	Buffalo City	5,000
Continental	25,000	Commonwealth	5,000
Manhattan	15,000	Baltic	5,000
Equitable	10 000	Albany City	5 000
Eagle	10 000	Norwich	5,000
Security	10,000		
Total			$215 000

The building is damaged to the amount of $50,000.

There were about 250 tenants in the building, all of whom lost the principal part of their effects, which consisted chiefly of office furniture, books, and papers.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Graham Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Peirce and Ludlow.—The trial of Redman Graham, upon the charge of having murdered his wife by shooting her on the 16th of last January, No. 827 Fitzwater street, now engages the attention of the Court. A jury having been obtained from the regular and special venire, and having been sworn, the case of the Commonwealth was opened by Assistant District-Attorney Hagert, who, after explaining the law of our State relative to homicide, narrated the facts as he proposed to prove them. Dr. Shapleigh, the Coroner's physician, who made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased Elizabeth Graham, testified that she came to her death from compression of the brain, caused by a gun-shot wound in the back of the head. Andrew J. Cougan, who resided at the time of the killing at No. 827 Fitzwater street, and also his mother, Mrs. Mary Cougan, testified that the prisoner had come to the city from Boston, where he had resided a few years, in order to attend the death-bed of his mother, who was lying ill at this house.

From the day of his arrival here he was continually intoxicated, drinking an astonishing amount of liquor until his wife died from the effects, when he immediately left off his drunken habits. He and his wife appeared to be upon the most affectionate terms, never, to the knowledge of the witnesses, making an unpleasant remark to each other; but from the day she came he appeared wild and restless. His conduct became singular, he was unreasonable and, finally, every one in the house, his wife included, feared him as a madman; indeed, his wife was forced to keep herself in the room of another lady, in order to be out of his reach. He appeared to believe that she had put some magic spell upon him, which caused his limbs to swell, and would frequently ask those about him to look at the immense size his arms and legs had assumed when they were in a natural state, and would beg his wife to remove the charm. Having been out all night he returned to the house on the morning of January 16th and repaired to his mother's room, and his wife, making bold to be with him, asked him if he could not like some ham and eggs for his breakfast, and he said she might prepare them; and while he sat upon a settee she busied herself cooking them; but suddenly he sprang up in a wild and excited manner and she and Mrs. Coogan ran towards the door; both stumbled and fell and then was heard the report of a pistol behind them; Mrs. Graham was lifted into a chair with the death wound in her breast, and the prisoner proceeding to a magistrate's office, surrendered himself into custody; a few days following his mother and wife were consigned to their graves.

Mrs. Coogan upon cross-examination gave many details of the prisoner's conduct from the Monday preceding up to Thursday, when the murder was committed, going to prove the correctness of her belief that he was laboring under an attack of *delirium tremens*; whenever his wife would touch him as he would shudder and declare she had increased the force of the spell; he would say that he had been dead and born again, and had been situated long since dead, who told him what to do; he was a redeemed man, and could never again meet his wife face to face; he would enter and leave the room by walking backwards, and ate and slept very little.

Doctors Patterson and Faulkenberg testified that they had, on different occasions preceding the murder, sold him medicine, the former an emetic to relieve him of poison, the latter a nervous sedative.

James E. Evans, gunsmith, No 226 South street, testified that on the evening preceding the murder the prisoner called at his place to buy a cartridge, and produced a pistol to show what size he required, and one was sold to him; he then asked for some water, which was given him; but when he would put the glass to his mouth he would snap at it like a dog, and appeared to be unable to drink; after a few attempts he placed the water aside without having tasted it, and walked away.

Judge Peirce here took occasion to say that it was the duty of men in the business of the witness to be very careful that dangerous weapons should not be given to men who appeared to be deranged or maliciously inclined, and when such persons called at their places they should take steps to have them secured.

Edward Coogan sworn, testified—I was present when Mrs. Graham was shot; she was frying ham and eggs, when she and my mother ran towards the door all of a sudden; the prisoner started towards them and I caught hold of him, but he dashed me off, and then I heard the report of a pistol; he then walked out with me, took a drink at Seventh and Fitzwater streets and at my advice surrendered himself to Alderman McCluskey; on the morning of the shooting he showed me the pistol, but did not say what he intended to do with it.

Upon cross examination, the witness corroborated the statement of preceding witnesses in regard to the prisoner's acts indicating insanity.

Here the Court took a recess.

The Murder of McKieve.

In the case of Baxter, Stiles, Young, Morris, Dougherty, Schmats, and Hart, the young men who were arrested for the murder of William McKieve, in West Philadelphia, on Sunday the 15th inst., and in whose behalf a habeas corpus was sued out, additional witnesses were examined this morning, identifying several of the parties, and counsel asked for their admission to bail. The Court refused it, saying it was the province of the jury to determine the degree of guilt, and adding:—"Human life is so insecure in this community that it is the purpose of my brother judges and myself to administer the law with an inflexible determination to do all in our power to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of that security to which he is by law entitled."

The prisoners were remanded.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—In the case of the United States vs. Patrick Kevlin, Thomas McVey, and John McVey, charged with carrying on a distillery at Richmond without having taken out a license, before reported, Thomas McVey entered a plea of guilty and the other defendants were acquitted.

The usual Wednesday bankruptcy business was before the Court to-day.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Thayer.—Crump vs. Rosh worth. An action to recover a contribution towards the expense of drainage. Before reported. Verdict for the defendant.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company vs. A. H. Francisco. An action to recover premium on a life policy under the five years' principle. On trial.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by this Court School Controllers for the term of three years, beginning January 1, 1869:—

A. S Jenks, First ward.
Lewis Elkin, Seventh ward.
James S. Hinkle Eleventh ward.
James H. Weiride, Twenty fifth ward.

DISTRICT COURT, No 2—Judge Hare.—Isaac W. Hughes vs. George W. Rankin. An action to recover $1040, the amount of a promissory note alleged to be due and unpaid. The defense alleged payment. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster.—The case of the Commonwealth ex rel. Adelaide Huske vs. Ebenezer Haskill, an issue of lunacy to try the question of the defendant's sanity, before reported, is still on trial.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	125	Pac. Mail S. Co.	116¾
N. Y. and E. R.	38¼	West. Union Tel.	36⅛
Ph. and Rea. R.	98⅝	Tol. & Wab. RR.	58
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	89¾	M. & St. Pl. R. com	68
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	87½	Adams Ex. Co.	49
Chi. and N.W. com	85½	Wells, Fargo	26¼
Chi. and N.W. pref.	87½	U. S. Express	47
Chi. and R. I. R.	107½	Tennessee 6s, new	68¼
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	111½	Gold	135¼

Market strong.

An Important Railroad Suit

The suit of the Manassas Gap Railroad Company vs. the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company, to recover damages for the railroad iron alleged to have been taken from the former road and placed upon the latter, which is set for this term, has been postponed to a special term commencing on the 26th of January next. The amount involved is about $140,000, the estimated value of the iron taken. These rails were removed from the bed of the Manassas Road and placed upon that of the Winchester and Potomac Road during the last year of the war by the military authorities of the United States, for the transportation of supplies to General Sheridan's army, operating in the Valley. At the close of the war the Winchester and Potomac Road, including the rails in controversy, was restored to its owners by order of the War Department. The form of the action is that of trover and conversion. A number of nice points of international law and belligerent rights are involved, and the discussion by the eminent counsel engaged is anticipated with great interest, as well by the community at large as by the stockholders of the respective companies whose interests are at stake.—*Winchester (Va.) Times.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1868.

The Money market is without any material change. Call loans rule at 6 per cent. on Government collateral, and 7@8 per cent. on miscellaneous collateral. First-class commercial paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The banks are discounting more freely, and the demand upon them not being excessive, are able to do most of the paper offered by parties entitled to accommodation.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices generally were weak and unsettled. Government securities were firmly held. 106¾ was bid for 10-40s; 115½ for 6s of 1881; 113⅜ for '62 5-20s; and 108½ for '64 5-20s.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 49 3-16@49⅜, closing at 49¼, a decline of ¼; Little Schuylkill at 45¾, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55s, an advance of ½; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¼, a decline of ½; 128¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 67 for Norristown; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 30 for Catawissa preferred; and 25 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were without change. Hestonville sold at 10½. 48 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 16 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46½ for Chestnut and Walnut; 66 for West Philadelphia; and 33 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in demand. 238½ was bid for North America; 57½ for Commercial; 31½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 116 for Kensington; and 71 for Commerce.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20 for preferred do.; 28½ for Catawissa preferred; 72 for Morris Canal preferred; 13 for Susquehanna Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$800	City 6s, New	102⅞	5	sh Reading	49¾
$1000	do. New	102⅞	200	do	49⅛
$1000	do. New	102⅞	100	do	49⅛
227	sh Leh. V. R.	55⅛	100	do	49⅜
100	sh Penna R.	54⅜	100	do	49⅜
20	do	54⅜	100	do	49⅜
7	sh Lit Sch R.	4⅝	100	do	49⅜
10	sh Clinton Coal	¾	200	do	49⅜
50	sh 2d & 3d	49	100	do	49⅜
100	sh Hestonville	10¾	200	do	49¾

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10 03	A. M.	134⅜	10 46	A. M.	134⅜
11 10	"	134⅜	11 07	"	134⅜
10 15	"	134⅜	12 07	P. M.	135
10 20	"	134⅜	12 15	"	134⅞

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¼@115⅝; old 5-20s, do., 113⅜@113½; new 5-20s, 1864, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1865, 108⅜@109; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110⅝@111⅛; do., 1867, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1868, 111⅛@111⅜; 10-40s, 106⅜@106⅝. Gold, 134¾.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, connecting San Francisco and the Pacific Coast with the Atlantic lines, now nearly completed, and doing a large and remunerative way business, must speedily become one of the most important and valuable lines of through traffic on the Continent.

The first mortgage bonds issued thereon, having a lien superior to that of the United States, are now widely known and esteemed as among the safest, best, and most profitable corporate securities for investment. A limited quantity will be sold at 103 and accrued interest, in currency. Principal and six per cent. interest payable in gold. Government bonds received in exchange at full market rates, allowing the difference in cash.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.—Cloverseed is in limited request, and ranges from $6 50 to $7 50, according to quality. Nothing doing in Timothy. Flaxseed sells in a small way at $2 55@2 58.

In the Flour Market there is no new feature to present, the demand being limited and confined to the home consumers. Prices however, are firm. Sales of 3@400 barrels Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $7 50@8 15; 300 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $10@10 50; fancy at $10@13; and extras at $6@6 75. Rye Flour is selling at $7 25@7 75. Corn Meal is quiet.

There is a fair demand for Whe

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The New Indian Campaign—Scene of Operations.

From the N. Y. Times.

The winter campaign against the Indians, so long and carefully prepared, is now successfully launched. General Sheridan commands in person, and his forces are probably over three thousand strong—nearly all mounted and well equipped with breech-loading arms. Starting in several columns from various points, such as Fort Wallace, Fort Dodge, and Fort Lyon, under Custer, Carr, Carpenter, and others, they will converge in the region of the Canadian river.

The campaigning-ground of these new operations is not generally understood, nor is the precise purpose of the present expedition. The great region stretching from the headwaters of the Missouri down to Texas and New Mexico, and which of old was styled the "Indian Territory," is still indefinitely called "The Plains." However, it will not be difficult to set forth and describe the *terrain* of the present war.

The two tribes with whom we have heretofore had our chief difficulties are the Sioux and the Cheyennes, the four tribes against whom, principally, Sheridan is now operating, are the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Kiowas, and Camanches. The Sioux have always been among the most murderous and malignant of our enemies, as they are the strongest. However, they gained their object last spring, when our forces abandoned the famous Powder river route, breaking up the posts at Forts Reno, Phil. Kearney, and C. F. Smith. The war with the Sioux was ended, and a late Omaha despatch asserts that Red Cloud, the great Sioux chief (who, with Big Bear, was lately at Laramie), has, with other chieftains of his tribe, signed a treaty of peace. It is important to note that this element is for the first time in many years eliminated from the Indian problem. It was the Sioux of Minnesota who committed the horrible raid on the frontier settlements of that State, and of Iowa and Dakota, during the Rebellion, and who, thence expelled, passed over and joined their kinsmen, the Sioux of Upper Dakota, and have ever since been engaged in such bloody performances as Fetterman's massacre.

Thus it happened—namely, by our concessions—that the Upper Missouri, which for years had been the chief seat of Indian hostilities, became tranquil, and that we and the Sioux are now at peace. Some lodges of the Sioux, some Arikarees (who are so small a tribe as to be of no importance), and perhaps a few other Indians, may be joined in hostility with the four chief tribes already named.

The abandonment of the Powder river route naturally concentrated our troops southerly on the Smoky Hill route; and the news of its abandonment seems to have stimulated the tribes now hostile to try the same mode of getting their end—namely, an abandonment by our forces of the Smoky Hill route—by the same means, that is, robbery and murder.

The Nebraska, or Platte river, runs easterly through Nebraska from Fort Laramie, along the line of the Pacific Railroad, to where, south of Omaha City, it empties into the Missouri. This was the scene of the main Indian hostilities of former years—this and the region north, along the upper Missouri; and the word used to be, "The War on the Platte." South of the Platte, and nearly parallel to it, is the Kansas river, another tributary of the Missouri; and just south of that, but with its headwaters close to those of the Kansas, is the Arkansas, which soon bends and runs southeasterly into the Mississippi. The State of Kansas, and particularly the neighboring affluents of these two rivers, namely, the Big Blue, Republican, Solomon's, Saline and Smoky Hill forks of the Kansas, and Walnut Creek, Pawnee Fork and the Cimarron river, branches of the Arkansas, formed the theatre of last summer's atrocities. All of these streams lie close together, running, in the order named, southeasterly to the two principal rivers. The mere mention of them will recall the events of the summer and autumn—the plundering of ranches, pillaging of trains, murder of settlers, stampeding of cattle, and all the wonted array of savage warfare. But we find that Sheridan is no longer campaigning here. Colonel Carpenter's detachment of three companies and some twelve-pounders is, indeed, scouting near the Pawnee fork and Walnut creek—but this is the northernmost or rear column. The rest of the force is already gone far southerly, crossing the Cimarron, and bound for the Canadian river—a large stream which runs easterly through Indian Territory proper, parallel to the Red river, just north of it, and not far from Northern Texas.

The explanation of this removal of the war from the Platte region far down to the Canadian, and probably even into New Mexico and Texas, is to be found in a sentence of Sherman's late report. "The many expeditions have," he says, "necessarily been of a desultory and somewhat unsatisfactory character, because the Indians can scatter so long as their ponies can get grass everywhere, but as soon as winter compels them to collect together in villages, I believe that General Sheridan's troops will be able to find them, and to destroy all that offer resistance." In other words, the "objective," so to speak, of the campaign is their winter quarters. It is a new experiment, often urged, but never yet fairly tried.

Now, the headwaters of the Canadian are the proper homes of the Camanches and Kiowas, two of the hostile tribes; those of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes are further north—say near the Republican Fork. But these and other tribes range freely across all the plains in summer, while winter forces them south to shelter from the winds and storms. The operations of Sheridan on the streams above mentioned had already hastened the southerly migration of the troops. Let him now strike at their villages, their stores of buffalo meat, their winter's provisions of food, forage, and fuel, and his work is accomplished. Driven from their proposed shelter and their supplies, the Indians are ruined. And it is to effect this that Sheridan is now, with winter impending, "on the war path."

What Meaneth This?

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

The rotten, false-faced, bought-and-sold, prostituted concern which, some nine or ten years ago, was started in this city, in the professed interest of God and morality, and soon after went into the straw hat and linen coat business under contract with the incorruptible and uncorrupting Simon Cameron, and a little later was found begging Mayor Opdyke for a political subsidy to save its virgin purity from being bartered away to Fernando Wood, and which hounded on the war during its progress, and since its close has constantly glorified in its achievements and results, in 1864, insisting upon the nomination of one of the abolition Generals—the author of the infamous Harrison's Landing letter—as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1866–7, lauding Grant, and endeavoring to make him acceptable to the Democracy as its candidate in 1868; but when failing to work this debauchment of the party, and finding Grant the willing tool and prospective candidate of the Jacobins, strove still to force the candidacy of an abolition General, or, at least, an out-and-out supporter of the abolition war, now

"Wheels about, and turns about,
And jumps Jim Crow,"

by making the following extraordinary declaration, considering the source from which it comes:—

'We have had quite enough of foolish panegyrics on a war which has sapped the foundations of public morality, and introduced a state of things which is as disgusting and disgraceful as it will soon be intolerable. These shallow glorifications of one of the worst scourges of humanity having served the purpose of lifting a soldier to the Presidency, and debasing the suffrage by a great influx of barbarism, it is high time that they were stopped, and the public attention directed to the means of stemming that foul flood of corruption which is the direct consequence of a hideous and unnecessary war."

Really, this sounds very much like what has appeared in the *Democrat* from time to time, and seems to be almost literally copied from our articles in reply to Parson Beecher last week. That distinguished pulpit politician more than a week ago, commenced making confession, acknowledging the evil consequences of the war, and admitting that one single feature, out of a multitude as bad or worse, overbalanced the good claimed for it. Now the *World* follows suit. Well, let them go on. The truth will come out at last, and the people will see it and be convinced how wickedly they have been deceived and ruined. After these confessions of the *World* and Beecher, we shall not be surprised to hear "*Old Scoty*" himself—the chief instigator of the war and the father of its abominations—mumbling out a confession that it has turned out worse than he intended, those whom he employed to do the work proving worse devils than himself. That will be a sight to see—the *World*, Beecher, and the Devil, all at confession.

Southern Railroads.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

General Rosecrans has written a letter in favor of a Southern trans-continental railroad, to add another to the many railway spokes now running from West to East across the United States, and having their hub in England. What the South needs is not better communication with England. Every one of its rivers, except the Tennessee and Cumberland, runs towards England, and tends to carry its commerce abroad. The greater the relative trade of the South with England compared with its trade with the Northern States, the weaker is the Union. The greater its commerce with the Northern States, the stronger the Union and the less the need of bayonets to hold it together. If national aid is to be called for to build Southern railroads, let them run from North to South, so as to increase the transportation of Southern cotton, tobacco, and molasses into the Northern States for manufacture and consumption, increase the transportation of men, machinery, capital, stock, goods, and tools from the North into the South, and thus weld the two sections in all their interests more firmly together, and render the Union not a union of States with diverse or conflicting interests, but a union of populations and industries whose interests are identical. In Prussia, forty years ago, similar steps were taken to unite in interest all sections of the German Confederation by so perfecting the means of railroad communication between all parts of Germany as to facilitate their internal and domestic commerce, at the same time that by the Zollverein all the States of the Confederation were surrounded by a cordon of protective tariffs which amply sustained their home manufactures and agriculture from injurious underbidding by France and England. The result is seen in the growth of wealth, the spread of popular education, the growing comfort and individual freedom of the North German people, and in the advance of Prussia to the position of a first-rate European power. Had Germany converged her railroads towards London instead of towards Berlin, and given France and England the free trade they coveted, her railroads might have carried more produce for the first five years, or might not, but Germany would have continued the same weak, distracted conglomeration of sectional and discordant principalities it was then. The future centre of American industry lies between Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, and Memphis. Let the means of communication between all parts of the South and these points be perfected, and let the country forget as soon as possible that it ever relied on a foreign market for the sale of its raw products.

The Reassembling of Congress—What Will President Johnson Have to Say?

From the N. Y. Herald.

The two houses of Congress will reassemble in the National Capitol on the first Monday in December. It will be the last session of the Fortieth Congress, and its constitutional term will cease at noon on the 4th of March next, when the Forty-first Congress will immediately take its place, under a recent law, in order to be ready for the exigencies of the incoming Administration. We suppose that on that occasion the two houses will await the inauguration of Grant and Colfax as President and Vice-President, and that then, after a formal organization, a joint committee will be sent to President Grant to report progress and to inform him that the two houses are ready to receive any communication he may have to make. Thereupon, in addition to the usual inaugural address, we may look for a message to Congress foreshadowing the general policy of President Grant.

Meantime, however, we may expect from President Johnson on the reassembling of Congress a pretty extensive and comprehensive message. We presume, too, that it will not be so much devoted to the legislative measures deemed necessary for the public interest as to the vindication of "my policy." Last December Mr. Johnson was particularly jubilant over the significant results of the Northern State elections of 1867, and we shall be a little curious, therefore, to see his explanation of the October and November elections of 1868. We suspect, however, that he will either ignore this subject entirely or touch it very gingerly. His eleventh hour electioneering *pronunciamiento* in favor of Seymour places him so broadly in opposition to Grant's election that we can hardly expect the outgoing to rejoice over the happy auspices which surround the incoming administration. In short, we anticipate from Mr. Johnson nothing very wonderful, though something better than the old story of his constitutional views of reconstruction, and something more than the dangers and disasters attendant upon wide departures from the landmarks of the Constitution as understood and defined by Mr. Johnson since the first Monday in December, 1865.

We have the right to ask for something more. We should like to have, for instance, some exposition in the forthcoming message of the financial policy pursued by his Secretary of the Treasury, for which the President himself is responsible. Mr. McCulloch has not given us a very good administration of the Treasury Department. On the contrary, it has been the administration rather of a small stockjobber than of a great statesman and financier. It is widely suspected that he has been influenced more by the stock and gold gamblers of Wall street than the general interests of the country. That great body of men which Abraham Lincoln defined as "our plain, honest, thinking people" find it especially difficult to understand how it is that under an efficient and honest Secretary such things as frauds upon the Treasury to the extent of a hundred millions a year could possibly be perpetrated, and upon the single item of contraband whisky.

Upon this matter, too, the responsibility falls back upon the President. What can he say in explanation of the continuance of these whisky frauds from month to month and from year to year, or of the smothering of all the investigations attempted? He may plead the Tenure-of-Office law; but even under this obnoxious law he has still had the power of suspending dishonest and suspected officials, great and small. Why has he not availed himself of this power, and made a score or two of wholesome examples of the officers under whose general supervision and of those in whose especial districts or departments these enormous whisky frauds have been perpetrated? We ask for light upon this dark and mysterious business, and the President ought to be able by the reassembling of Congress to throw a flood of light upon it. In truth, too, he must do something towards clearing up these whisky mysteries, or he may himself, in the public judgment, fall short of an imperative duty.

On the subject of Southern reconstruction we anticipate a rigmarole of chop logic of little or no consequence in a practical view; but still a point will be gained if we have in the President's message a recognition of the constitutional amendment, article fourteen, proclaimed by the Secretary of State part and parcel of the Constitution "to all intents and purposes." The Southern Democratic leaders are holding back upon this amendment. A word from Mr. Johnson will set them right, and will at once put them in the way of carrying, with the negro balance of power, every Southern State against the radicals in their next elections for Congress. Had the Democracy in their Tammany Convention of last July recognized this amendment in the simple nomination of Chase, they might have carried the country on the excessive taxations and corruptions of the party in power.

The Secretary of State generally works up that branch of the President's message relating to our foreign affairs, and so we shall probably have nothing very clear or definite in the forthcoming message touching Mr. Reverdy Johnson's negotiations on the Alabama claims, nor in reference to Cuba, Mexico, the Paraguay imbroglio, or anything else. Nevertheless we expect from Mr Johnson a better message this time than any he has yet given us, inasmuch as it will be the last of his regular course. He may, like General Jackson, follow the example of Washington in giving us on retiring from office the benefit of a farewell address; but if he intends, on returning to Tennessee, to take a fresh start in running for Governor, a farewell address may, perhaps, be indefinitely postponed.

The Cry of the League.

From the N. Y. World.

The wagoner with his wheel in the rut calls upon Jupiter. The *Tribune* and the Union League cry aloud to "Congress" to help them out of the scrape into which they have got themselves by their fatuous attempt to make the public accept half-a-dozen veteran political hacks and "pipe-layers" as an angelic council of revision upon the vote of the Empire State.

The cry is a very shrill cry, and it is quite likely that it may be heard and answered. There are plenty of radical Congressmen who will always be found ready to form a "committee of investigation, with power to send for persons and papers." In behalf of his country, even General Butler, to whom the very word "investigation" is naturally enough odious," was willing to serve on such a "committee," and condescended even to take his "committee" with him on a nice little revenue steamer all the way down to Prince Edward Island in the inclement month of July. A "Congressional committee" appointed to "investigate" the history of the New York elections of 1868 could hardly do less than come on to the Astor House for the Christmas holidays. Should it ever be constituted, we hope that the radical Speaker will have the common decency and justice not to give all the places upon it to Northern and Western Representatives. It is only fair that our brethren of the carpet-bags should be rewarded for their many labors, dangers, and sufferings at the hands of the Ku-Klux and the "Rebels" by a chance to fill themselves with the good things of Mr. Stetson's cuisine, and to admire the wonders of nature and art under the auspices of Gran and Bateman, at the expense of a grateful and "trooly loil" country. And really, if anybody can possibly be better fitted to "investigate" the mysteries of "election frauds" than Mr. Grinnell, the father of "pipe-layers," and Mr. Dodge, the friend of Geoghegan and the Sabbath, it should be the adventurous men who have contrived to get themselves sent to represent in Congress States in which they have no interest, by constituents who never voted for them.

But the *Tribune* and the Union League may as well understand at once that their account with the public in this matter will not be settled by the appointment at Washington of a partisan committee to dine and wine the matter out of sight and out of mind at the Astor House. *Litera scripta manet.* The silly and insolent manifesto of the "Union League" is now of record; the names of its signers are of record; the past political history, the "antecedents," to use the popular phrase, of its signers are of record. It is of general notoriety, too, that the party which these persons represent made the most open and audacious attempts to beat down by fraud and terrorism the legal majorities of the city of New York at the elections of the 3d of November. It is of general notoriety that Governor Fenton, a man whose "antecedents" did not prevent him from commanding the hearty political support of the *Tribune* for the highest office in the State, and whose present position with his party may well shed a light of hope even upon Callicott in his cell, came down from Albany to New York to lend the color of his official presence to schemes the object of which was neither more nor less than the subjecting of the metropolis to martial law as a means of stealing its vote. It is of general notoriety that persons like Colonel Daniel E. Sickles were at work for weeks before the election in this city organizing the necessary machinery for reducing its natural and legitimate Democratic majorities. It is of general notoriety that on the day before the election a knot of desperate and unprincipled political gamblers, most of them radical office-holders in this city or in Brooklyn, assembled at the Astor House in such a state of confidence as to the success of the conspiracy organized by their party for getting control of the Empire State, that they offered and took the heaviest bets, on the most preposterous terms, that Grant and Griswold would be victoriously returned on the morrow. It is of general notoriety that the most prominent of these political gamblers are members of the Union League Club, and that they are political friends and associates of the members of the Dodge-Grinnell Committee, now withdrawn by the *Tribune* from the field. It is of general notoriety that certain members of the Metropolitan Police Commission of this city, who are known to be intimately connected with these aforesaid political gamblers, were simply distracted on the night of the election with a wild desire to secure the returns of the different wards of New York city and of Brooklyn; and that in various important towns of the interior, where the Republicans had control of the local returns, the long night wore away in a vain waiting for such tidings from the metropolis as would enable the watchers to "make sicker," and save the Gubernatorial chair for the contractor who failed to build the Monitor in time.

These things, we say, are of general notoriety. The purity of the ballot and the safety of the State demand that the significance of these things should be thoroughly sifted and made clear, not by irresponsible committees appointed by irresponsible clubs and made up of notorious political hacks, nor yet by "Congressional committees" usurping unconstitutional powers for unworthy party ends, but by the legally established and appointed authorities. We insist that this be done. We have heard quite enough from weak though well-meaning people in the rural districts of New York and in other States about the "gigantic frauds perpetrated by the unscrupulous party whose strongholds are in the dens and sinks of iniquity in the great cities." The peril of the republic to-day lies not in the "sinks and dens of the great cities," but in the parlors of banks, the saloons of opulent adventurers in politics, and the committee-rooms of flourishing "loyal" clubs. The cynical audacity of the corrupt persons whom the *Tribune* is now endeavoring to screen from a judicial investigation behind a "Congressional Committee" has been chilled, it would appear, by the exposure in these columns of their real character and their true history. But the permanent interests of the country demand that they should be exposed and punished for their share in the evil political practices of the present day as well as made ridiculous by the contrast of their past conduct with their actual pretensions. Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, notwithstanding his very discreditable connection with the election frauds of 1838, is by no means the worst of the Republican leaders of whom the *Tribune* is now trying to cover the retreat.

The personal activity of Mr. William E. Dodge in the nefarious political manœuvres of 1864 which resulted in enabling him to oust a legally elected member of Congress, Mr. Brooks, from his seat, and the willingness of the same individual to trample upon the religious prescriptions for which he habitually professes an extraordinary reverence in his anxiety after a personal advantage in politics, bear melancholy witness to the extent to which what are called the "respectable classes" have been morally gangrened by the contagion of radicalism. And what a pitiable spectacle is that presented by Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, who, after deliberately stating in print that he is cognizant of extensive and atrocious frauds upon the revenue, the perpetrators of which he declines to name, has the front of brass to put himself upon a committee for the ostensible purpose of investigating frauds upon the franchise!

The first organized attempts ever made in our history to carry New York by fraudulent votes were made in the interest and with the connivance of men who to-day play a conspicuous part as leaders of the radical party, and who do not fear to subscribe their names to passionate and vituperative documents, like the recent report of the Union League Club, charging upon the recognized Democratic majority of this city the very practices introduced here by themselves, and kept up to-day by the money of the "whisky rings" and "revenue rings" with which they are politically connected.

The *Tribune* and its "Congressional Committee" may possibly prevent the judicial arm from reaching and chastising these men. Neither the *Tribune* nor any "Congressional Committee," they may depend upon it, can save them from the social scourge, from exposure by the independent press, and from the contempt of honest men of all parties.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whisky, manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market and it is sold at the low rate of $3 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 8 2m PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT
RURAL CEMETERY,
MOUNT MORIAH,

embracing an area of one hundred and fifty-five acres, and comprising every variety of scenery, is by far the largest and most beautiful of all the cemeteries near Philadelphia.

As the tide of improvement tends northward, MOUNT MORIAH, by geographical position, is FOREVER SAFE FROM INTRUSION OR DISTURBANCE BY OPENING OF STREETS, and will never be hedged in and surrounded by houses, factories, or other improvements, the inevitable fate of other cemeteries northward or centrally situated.

At a convenient distance from the city, readily accessible by an excellent road and by the street cars of the Darby Passenger Railway, Mount Moriah, by its undisturbed quiet, fulfils the solemn purpose of its dedication as a last resting-place of the dead.

No funeral service here is ever interrupted by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, nor the sensibilities of friends or visitors shocked by the ruse and rattle of long trains of passing freight or coal cars, as must of necessity be the case in other burial-places, now established or projected, on the immediate line of steam railroads, or through the grounds of which such railroads run. Just now the hues of Autumn tinge with gorgeous colors and infinite variety the foliage of the various groups of fine old forest trees adorning the margin of the stream which meanders through the grounds, and adds so great a charm to the attractions of the place.

Churches of all the principal Protestant denominations have here purchased sections of ground for the use of their congregations, and more than seven thousand families have given this great Rural Cemetery the preference over all others.

Choice lots of any size desired may still be had upon application at the Lodge, at the entrances of the Cemetery, or at the Branch Office, Penn Mutual Insurance Building, No. 921 CHESNUT Street, up stairs, where any information will be given by
10 28 1m GEORGE CONNELL, Secretary.

L. T. WILSON,

PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,

No. 8 North SEVENTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [11 2 mwf3mr

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress,
Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

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THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [8 8 wfm
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

Notice is respectfully given to customers and others desiring CARRIAGES of the

MANUFACTURE
OF
WM. D. ROGERS,
OF CHESNUT STREET,

To place their orders as soon as possible, to insure their completion for the

DRIVING SEASON OF 1869.

CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most neat and expeditious manner.
CARRIAGES STORED and Insurance effected.

WM. D. ROGERS,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 mwf3m

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GROUPS AND STATUETTES.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,

No. 707 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFER A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

IMPORTED BRONZES,

AT [9 26 mwf3mrp

VERY LOW PRICES.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 19

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES' SHOES.

NEW STORE.

HENRY WIREMAN,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street,

S. W. Corner Sixth and Buttonwood Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

AND

487 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C.,

Has opened his ELEGANT NEW STORE No. 118 South THIRTEENTH Street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets; also a large assortment of the FINEST QUALITY OF LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES, of his own manufacture.

Also, JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, a large assortment of

Ladies' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,

Made expressly to order by the best and most celebrated manufacturers. 11 7 1mrp

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 29 N. NINTH Street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 2m ERNEST SOPP.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 13 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railway Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend it self to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
8 11 25wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

WILLIAM S. IRWIN,
Agent
OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF
and
CLARKE'S PATENT ADJUSTIBLE HORSE-SHOE CALKS.
Call and see samples.
Offices—REED Street, below Tenth, and No. 406 LIBRARY Street. 10 28 1m rp*

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Fourteenth Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated last evening, at the Academy of Music, which was filled in almost every part. The exercises were commenced by the audience singing an anthem, after which the Scriptures were read, and prayer was offered by Rev. Edward Hawes. Peter B. Simons, Esq., President of the Association, made an address and read an extract from the annual report to the effect that the monthly meetings of the Board of Managers have been well attended. The Board is composed of one member from each church, and their special duty is to devise plans for carrying out the objects of the organization. Public temperance meetings have been held monthly in the hall. Scientific lectures, embracing the studies of Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Metallurgy, Anatomy, etc., have again been resumed. The building occupied the past three years is now the property of the Association, and an effort is now being made to raise sufficient funds to pay off a mortgage upon the building. Weekly classes for instruction in German, French, Penmanship, Elocution, and Vocal Music have been reorganized and are conducted by experienced professors. The reading-room is open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., and is daily visited by large numbers of young men. Addresses were then made by Rev. C. H. Payne, Rev. John Cotton, D. D., Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., and Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D. After singing the hymn entitled "Rock of Ages," followed by the Doxology, the audience was dismissed with the Benediction.

—The Republican members of Councils met in caucus yesterday and made the following nominations:—Select Council—President, William S. Stokley; Clerk, Benjamin H Haines; Assistant Clerk, Robert Beinell; Messenger, Mortimer L. Johnson. Common Council—President, Joseph E. Marcer; Clerk, John Eckstein; Assistant Clerk, Abraham Stewart; Messengers, James Zimmerman and Gavin Neil on; Chief Engineer of Water Department, Frederick Graeff; Chief Commissioner of Highways, Manlon H. Dickinson; Commissioners of Highways, James Work and Hiram Horter; Commissioner of Markets and City Property, Jonathan H. Pugh; Superintendent of Girard Estate, Charles S. Smith; Agent of Girard Estate, Samuel S. Cavin; Superintendent of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, William J. Phillips.

—The seventh annual Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood met at noon, yesterday, at the Assembly Building, and was called to order by Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald, speaker during the last session. A. L. Morrison, Esq., of Chicago, was appointed clerk pro tem. On motion, a Committee on Credentials was appointed, consisting of district centres, when Congress adjourned to 4 o'clock P. M., that the credentials of delegates might be examined by the Committee.

Congress reassembled at the hour named, when the report of the Committee on Credentials was presented and adopted.

—Robert Thompson and Thomas Gillespie, officers at the Seventh division poll of the Third ward, were bound over by Alderman Jones yesterday, on the charge of misdemeanor in receiving and counting the votes of persons not qualified to vote.

—Patrick Byrnes, a brakeman on the Reading Railroad, was thrown off a train yesterday, within the city limits, and had both arms broken, besides being otherwise badly hurt. He was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134⅜

—Progressing slowly—the Cole Hiscock trial.

—Yesterday the South Carolina Legislature assembled.

—Admiral Farragut arrived in Washington last evening.

—Speaker Colfax and lady left Camden yesterday morning for New York.

—The bolt and nut factory near Lawrenceville, Pa., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

—A better feeling existed yesterday at St. John's, and it is believed that the crisis is past.

—Halifax despatches announce that the fall mackerel fisheries have proved almost total failures.

—Mary Hayes, of Louisville, Ky., has fallen heiress to $300,000 in gold, bequeathed by her grandfather in England.

—The libel suit against the Rochester (N. Y.) *Union* has been postponed until the March term of the Supreme Court.

—Our Post Office will be closed to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. Carriers' morning delivery and morning and evening collection will be made as usual.

—The splendid steamship Wyoming, Captain Jacob Teal, of the Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, arrived last evening from Savannah, with a full cargo.

—Two men perished yesterday in the flames which destroyed the Elkin House, situated a short distance from Southampton, N. Y. The proprietor and three others were seriously, if not fatally, burned.

—A fire broke out yesterday on the top floor of the Trinity Building, New York, occupied by over one hundred and fifty offices. Immense damage was done, and several firemen were hurt by falling floors and walls

Foreign Affairs.

HONG KONG, Nov. 22.—Yedo still remains closed to foreigners, but it is expected the opening of that city will not be postponed beyond November 1. This event depends on the result of the conference now being held between the Foreign Ministers and the representatives of the Mikado. The settlement is all prepared, with custom house, bonded warehouses, police offices, and other buildings, furnished and occupied, awaiting business, which the foreigners are expected to create. The Japanese Government has effected a loan of over $500,000 from the Oriental Bank Corporation, the security being a lien on the custom house receipts.

Negata was bombarded on September 15, and taken possession of by the Southern troops. The foreigners in Peoce succeeded in reaching the steamer Osaca, which carried them to Shanghai. The Southern troops have also taken possession of Hakodadi and forced those who held the place as neutral to retire. Four ships of the Mikado employed to bombard Negata were wrecked, materially weakening the Southern fleet. The Imperial forces invaded Aidgus' dominions from two directions, and were stronly entrenched before his castle. The reduction of his stronghold will probably result in a general pacification of the North.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—Intelligence has been received from Puerto Principe and other portions of the Oriental Department, that many young men who joined the revolutionists are returning to their homes. The tenor of the general information is that the revolution will soon be finished, and that the revolutionists are making overtures to the Government. The first lot of new sugar was received in Havana to-day.

In view of the propositions of submission made by the revolutionists to Valmasada, he has allowed them three days' grace before commencing active operations.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Mr. Gladstone, in a pamphlet entitled "A Chapter of an Autobiography," just published by Murray, defines and defends his changes of opinion on the subject of the Church Establishment. The Liberal journals review the book, but, apparently, copies were not furnished to the Conservative papers, so they are all silent on the subject. The *Times* regards the publication as a voluntary and hazardous confession.

Elections were held to-day in nineteen counties. The Conservatives carried the larger number, and the Liberal majority is somewhat reduced. The totals now stand—Liberals, 342; Conservatives, 212. Liberal majority, 131.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Among the candidates elected yesterday are Sir John Simeon, from the Isle of Wight; Sir Patrick O'Brien, from Kings county, and John Brady, from Leitrim—all Liberals.

Messrs. Gladstone and Greenfell have been defeated in Southwest Lancashire. At the conclusion of the poll the vote stood as follows:—Conservatives, Cross, 7730; C. Turner, 7670. Liberals, Gladstone, 7590; Greenfell, 6930.

LONDON, Nov. 24—Midnight.—The counties in which elections were held to-day return a majority of Conservatives. Middlesex is carried by Lord G. Hamilton, Conservative, and Lord Enfield, Liberal. Cambridgeshire elects Lord G. Manners and Lord Royston, both Conservatives. Broderick and Peik, both Conservatives, are returned from Mid-Surrey.

At this hour the total figures are:—Liberals elected, 363; Conservatives elected, 246; Liberal majority, 117.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* urges that the Alabama Claim Commission sit alternately in London and Washington, for the convenience of English and American claimants.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The rumor in circulation that Joseph Mazzini died on Friday last at Lugano, in Switzerland, is incorrect.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The French Government continues its prosecution of the press with unremitting severity. The editors of the *Temps, Tribune, Journal de Paris, Revenie*, and *L'Avenir* have been summoned to appear before the civil tribunals on Friday next, to answer charges made against them for promoting a souscription for the Baudin monument.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The funeral of the rioter shot at Drogheda, Ireland, during the election riot, was the occasion of a Fenian display in that city on Sunday. Great crowds lined the streets, and it was computed that there were fully 8000 men in the procession.

The Fenian demonstrations at Dublin and at Hyde Park in this city, which had been arranged for the occasion of this funeral, proved to be small and unimportant affairs.

MADRID, Nov. 23.—The advocates of republican institutions appears to be gaining ground in Spain. The city of Barcelona favors the establishment of a Federal republic.

NAPLES, Nov. 23.—The eruption of Vesuvius is subsiding, and there are no longer any fears for the safety of the adjacent villages.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—The Provisional Government has promulgated a decree rearranging the schedule of import duties, and making reductions on many articles. These changes are to go into effect on January 1. All vessels are permitted to enter Spanish ports on paying tonnage dues of 50 to 130 reals per ton. The reductions of the tariff, which were made by the decree of October, are revoked. The payment of the semi annual interest on the public debt is provided for.

It is officially announced that the elections for the delegates to the Constitutional Cortes will take place on December 15, and the Cortes will meet on January 15.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—Transports with war stores have sailed from Cadiz for Havana. A fleet of transports with troops for Cuba will sail on Dec. 2.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—Large public meetings are being held in Barcelona by both the Monarchical and Republican parties. Processions, with bands, parade the streets, and other demonstrations are made, but, though political feeling runs high, all the proceedings have been peaceable and order is respected. The Monarchists are largely in the ascendant, though the Republicans seem to be gaining ground. Political parties in Madrid are preparing to make similar demonstrations, and there is every indication of a lively canvass in the forthcoming election.

NAPLES, Nov. 24.—The eruption of Vesuvius is subsiding, and there are no longer any fears for the safety of the adjacent villages.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The new Prussian *Gazette*, semi official organ of the Government, in reply to the Hungarian red book, says if war should ensue from the Schleswig dispute, the Germans of the North would show the same enthusiasm and the Germans of the South the same patriotism as was shown in 1813.

BERLIN, Nov. 23.—Count Von Bismark, President of the Ministry, makes no secret of his design to leave the Federal party, with which he has been for a long time connected, and join the Liberal organization.

—Choo Pha Mongkout was the name of the late King of Siam.

—Edwin Booth is filling an engagement at McVicker's, Chicago.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....6 58 | MOON SETS....2 11
SUN SETS....4 45 | HIGH WATER....10 34

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEO. N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 7
Samaria	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 10
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 11
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 12
Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 14
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 17
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 17
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Nov. 17
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 18
France	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 18

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 25
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 25
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Nov. 26
Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 26
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Nov. 28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 28
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Nov. 28
Aragon	New York	Bremen	Nov. 28
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 28
England	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 28
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 5
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	Nov. 26
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Nov. 26
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 28
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 2
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 4

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Walter Howes, Pierce, Portland. Knight & Sons.
Schr Evergreen, Belloste, Providence, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr Marshall D. Wills, Reeves, Fall River, do.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, do.
Schr Gilbert Green, Westcott, Lynn, do.
Schr Clara Mulford, Savannah, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr L. H. Kimball, Lunt, Norfolk, Knight & Sons.
Str Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Jesse L. Leach, Sanford, 15 days from St. Mary's, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co. Has been 11 days north of Hatteras, and had northeast winds the whole passage.
Schr Lizzie Raymond, Lord, from New York, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, 4 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, 72 hours from Boston.
Schr Elizabeth English, Crowell, from Boston.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Catnarine, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 23d inst.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence at Charleston yesterday.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Brig J. Polledo, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.
Schr Chas. McCarthy, Barclay, remained at Buenos Ayres 12th ult., discharging.
Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr Problem, Owens, hence, at Norfolk 23d inst.
Schrs T. D. Wilder and L. A. Rose, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.
Schr M. E. Wells, Jennings, from New York for Virginia, returned yesterday and reports:—Nov. 21, at 11:30 P. M., when 15 miles S. of Absecom, was run into by schr E. M. Fox, from Philadelphia for Boston, and lost foremast, flying jibboom, and jib. The E. M. F. carried away her jibboom.
Schr J. H. Ferry, Kelley, hence, at New Bedford 22d instant.
Schr Peter Lyle, Johnson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 23d inst.
Schrs R. Foster, Clark, for Boston; N. B. Young, Taylor, for do; S. P. Hawes Peck, for Providence; M. L. Miller, Parker, for Stonington; and reading RR No. 60, Corson, for New Haven, all from Philadelphia at New York 24d inst.
Schrs Young Teazer, Bowman, from Salem, and M. A. Predmore Hart from Providence, both for Philadelphia, at New York 24d inst.
Schr T. J. Hill, Chase, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 21st inst.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, hence, at New Bedford 21st inst.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 21st inst.
Schrs Sea Nymph, Conley; Crisis, Brown; Transit, Rackett; and C. & C. Brooks, Brooks, hence, at Providence 22d inst.,—the latter for Pawtucket.
Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, from Taunton for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 21st inst.
Schrs John Shay, Barrett, and Marietta Tilton, Pfleuniger, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 23d instant.
Schr Julia A. Berkley, Larder, hence, at New Haven 22d inst.
Schr John Price, Nickerson, for Philadelphia via New York, sailed from Providence 20th inst.
Schr Joseph P. Pharo, Endicott, for Philadelphia, at Little Egg Harbor 21st inst.
Steamer B. & J. Baker, Cole, hence, at Norfolk 22d instant.
Steamer Valley City, Morgan, at Norfolk 21st inst. from Richmond, and sailed for Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.—JUSTICE to my many friends and patrons in Philadelphia demands that I should thus publicly state that I am not any longer connected with the Colton Dental Association of this city, as their operator, but am now operating in my own office, where I continue to make extracting teeth without pain, by nitrous oxide gas, my specialty, devoting my whole practice to this particular branch. The following eminent gentlemen in the dental profession send their cases of extracting teeth to me:

Dr. J. D. White,	Dr. Daniel Neale,
Dr. David Roberts,	Dr. Mahlon Kirke,
Dr. James S. Gilliams,	Drs. C. E. & E. E. Hopkins,
Dr. H. Winterbottom,	Dr. Edw. Townsend,
Dr. Louis Jack,	and many others.
Dr. H. F. Reinstein,	

Respectfully, DR. F. R. THOMAS,
Office, No 1027 WALNUT Street.
11 9 mwf1st

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the æsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS, Administer it in the most approved manner. Do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that without pain. Sixteen thousand patients testify. See their signatures at the OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT STREET, Below Eighth.
11 9 mwf1st

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2, 1868.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after November 30, 1868.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M., from Nov. 30 to Dec 5, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.
11 3 30t

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 238 WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, December 8, at 12 o'clock M.
EDWARD P. HALL, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1868. 11 18 mwf1st

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 427mwf1

CUSHIONS AND MATTRESSES stuffed with finest hair or feathers are subject to moth smell and dirt. Elastic Sponge is not only a more economical substitute, but is subject to none of these inconveniences, is indestructible and is purity almost immaculate. 8 3 mwf1

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

CURTAIN ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscribers are now receiving their
FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
RICH CURTAIN FABRICS
FOR
PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND LIBRARY.
WINDOW CURTAINS
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
COMPRISING
FRENCH SATINS AND BROCATELLES,
ROYAL TAPESTRIES
SILK TERRY AND COTELINES,
WOOL TERRY, REPS, DAMASKS, ETC
ALSO,
Just Opened, direct from the Manufacturer,
Embroidered Lace Curtains
NEW DESIGNS,
From the lowest to the highest quality—some of the the RICHEST MADE.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS.
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES.
VESTIBULE CURTAINS, in great variety.
CARVED, PLAIN, GILT, AND WALNUT CORNICES.
WHITE AND COLORED SHADES.
Experienced and reliable workmen superintend our Upholstery Department, and every effort is employed to give satisfaction and secure promptness in fulfilling the orders entrusted to us.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
11 20 fmw10trp PHILADELPHIA.

JUST OPENED,
A FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
RICH SWISS LACE
AND
LOW PRICED NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
MOQUET AND EMBROIDERED
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
CARRINGTON, DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
S. E. Corner THIRTEENTH & CHESNUT,
9 2 wf4p PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.
I. LUTZ,
FROM PARIS,
No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.
Just received, a fresh stock of fancy articles of
FURNITURE,
Suitable for Holiday and Wedding Presents.
These articles of Furniture have been manufactured to order, and are warranted to stand this climate, and will be sold [10 27 mwf1arp
AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

DRY GOODS.
A REVOLUTION
IN THE
DRY GOODS TRADE
Has been caused by the inauguration of the
"FAIR VALUE FOR MONEY"
SYSTEM ADOPTED BY
THE "BEE-HIVE."
Old Stocks of dear-bought goods are reduced to
"One-Half their Former Prices,"
AND ARE STILL
"TOO DEAR BY HALF."
THE "BEE-HIVE" DOES NOT REQUIRE TO REDUCE THEIR PRICES. THEIR STOCK
All New, Bought at the Bottom of the Market, and Sold at Fair Profits,
Outranks the supposititious bargains fulsomely promised by
"Grand Sales" and "Important Notices."
THE "BEE-HIVE" is now offering BONA FIDE BARGAINS IN ALL THEIR DEPARTMENTS—no catch-penny trifles to mislead, but a pure and unequivocal moderation in prices; in other words,
"FAIR VALUE FOR MONEY"
Will be found to pervade all the stock.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
THE "BEE-HIVE,"
No. 920 CHESNUT Street,
11 6 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE & WOOD.
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED
A cheap lot of Mixed Dress Goods, 25c. a yard.
A cheap lot of Plaids, 25 and 31c. a yard.
Plaid Poplins, 30 and 37½c. a yard.
Plain Plaid Poplins.
All-wool Poplins, 75c., that have been sold at $1 a yard.
Black Alpacas, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 75, and 87½.
Changeable Serges, 75c., that have been sold at $1.
FLANNELS. FLANNELS.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 62½, and 75 cents.
All wool and Domet Shaker Flannels.
Domett Flannels, very cheap.
Red and Grey Plain and Twilled Flannels.
Plaid Shirting Flannels and Opera Flannels.
CANTON FLANNELS!
Best make Canton Flannels, at the very lowest market prices,
BLANKETS. BLANKETS.
10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 all-wool Blankets.
Table Linens, Bleached and Brown.
Bargains in Napkins and Towels.
Sheeting and Shirting Muslins.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Ladies' and Children's Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's Berlin Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's Duchess Gloves.
Gents' Berlin and Cloth Gloves.
Jouvin & Sons' Gloves, best quality.
Kid Gloves, real kid, $1·25 a pair.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.
A cheap lot of Children's Merino Vests, from auction, full regular made.
Hall & Manning's Spool Cotton.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
N. P.—Will open on Monday, November 30, a handsome Lot of Paris Silk Fans imported to order expressly for our sales. 10 3 3sw

SPECIAL.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Especially Adapted to this Season,
Representing the most extensive and varied assortment in this market, at the extremely low prices incident to the great shrinkage of values
During the Period of their Utmost Depression.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

WARBURTON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.
SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE! SACRIFICE!
HALF PRICE! HALF PRICE!
Having disposed of the Lease and Fixtures of the Store,
The Whole of our Stock Must be Sold Out by the 5th of December.
A Further Reduction of Fifteen Per Cent.
On the previous great reduction of
THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW COST,
Fifteen Cents Extra Discount will be taken off Each Dollar Purchased.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY
In REAL and IMITATION LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, etc. We are determined to close out the stock REGARDLESS OF COST.
SALES POSITIVE AND WITHOUT RESERVE FOR TWO WEEKS.
WARBURTON,
11 24 No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Invites attention to his stock of
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.
Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2mrp

DRY GOODS.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
OFFERS HIS
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK
OF
WINTER DRY GOODS,
EMBRACING ALL OF THE
NEWEST DESIGNS AND FABRICS,
AT PRICES WARRANTED TO BE
AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE. [8 26 rp

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES
AND
SHIPPING.
We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.
All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS

FAMILY MOURNING.
FAMILY MOURNING
EVERY ARTICLE FOR FIRST AND SECOND MOURNING WEAR.
DRESS GOODS, BONNETS,
SHAWLS, VEILS, CRAPES, COLLARS, ETC.
At prices to compete with the present sacrifice in DRY GOODS.
MYERS' New Mourning Store
No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,
11 18 fmw2m GIRARD ROW.

FOR THE LADIES.
MAGAZIN DES MODES,
No. 1014 WALNUT STREET.
For the better convenience of her Patrons,
MRS. PROCTOR
HAS REMOVED HER DRESS-MAKING ROOMS
To No. 1014 WALNUT Street,
Where she will be happy to see her friends.
The GENERAL DRY GOODS BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, at No. 920 CHESNUT St.
11 6 J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

CLOAKINGS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.
Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.
Samples sent by mail when desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 24 PHILADELPHIA.

HOOP SKIRTS.
628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES,
LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our
CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,
for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.
CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5 50; Becket's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1 10 to $5 50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from 81 cents to $3 20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt supporters, at $1 20.
Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.
Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.
Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom No. 628 ARCH Street.
9 23 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

WRIGHT'S
NE PLUS ULTRA
MINCED MEAT.
WHOLESALE DEPOT,
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Sts.,
11 21 6t PHILADELPHIA.

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
H. WALKER & SONS,
9 mwf No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
7 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
THIS, WEDNESDAY, LAST DAY FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
THIS WEDNESDAY, LAST DAY FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
14 PERFORMANCES FOR ONLY $12.
14 PERFORMANCES FOR ONLY $12.
OR SIX PERFORMANCES AND ONE MATINEE ONLY $7.
OR SIX PERFORMANCES AND ONE MATINEE ONLY $7.
SUBSCRIPTION LIST will positively CLOSE AT 5 O'CLOCK THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, at Charles Trumpler's.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1868,
When Verdi's favorite Opera,
IL TROVATORE,
TUESDAY, December 1 GERMAN OPERA.
Beethoven's Immortal Work,
FIDELIO
WEDNESDAY, December 2,
Verdi's Spectacular Opera,
SICILIAN VESPERS.
Admission, $1 Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
The regular sale for single nights will commence TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), at the Academy of Music and Charles Trumpler's Music Store, No. 923 Chestnut street. 11

NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.—Doors open at 7 o'clock; Curtain rises at 7½.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 25
Twice Night of
BYRON'S New Drama, in four acts, entitled
BLOW FOR BLOW;
OR,
BLOW FOR BLOW.
BLOW FOR BLOW.
The cast will include the members of the
NEW DRAMATIC COMPANY.
SENORA E. CARFANO in two characters.
John Drummond.....Mr. J. B. Studley
Dr. Grace.....Mr. J. B. Roberts
Josiah Cradcock.....Mr. J. L. Tilton
Linden.....Mr. E. F. Tearne
Charley Spriggs.....Mr. J. P. Ward
Boldre.....Mr. J. W. Jennings
Lucy Linden.....Miss Arlington
Mary.....Miss Bessie Sudlow
AND A FULL COMPANY OF THE NEW CHESTNUT COMPANY.
TO-MORROW (THANKSGIVING DAY),
A GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE,
A GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE,
A GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE,
A GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE,
A GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE,
And First Matinee of "BLOW FOR BLOW."
Admission to Matinee, best seats.....50 cents.
Remember, this is the only Theatrical Matinee given at Reduced Prices. Family Circle, 25 cents.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 25
POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS OF
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
R. T. Conrad's celebrated Tragedy, in five acts, of
JACK CADE.
Jack Cade.....Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Lord Clifford.....Mr. George H. Clarke
Thursday—METAMORA.
Friday—DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
THURSDAY,
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
John Brougham's great Dramatic Satire, entitled
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half-past 7.
THANKSGIVING WEEK. FULL HOUSES.
LAST WEEK OF THE LANCASHIRE LASS.
EVERY NIGHT BUT SATURDAY.
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON,
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
by Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company.
Thanksgiving afternoon (Thursday), only Matinee of "Lancashire Lass."
Saturday night, BENEFIT OF BARTON HILL.
Two new pieces

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, BELOW ARCH. Begins at 7 30.
Lessee and Manager.....J. C GREGORY
THE NEW PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.
A POSITIVE SUCCESS. CROWDED NIGHTLY.
To-night, "Giant Heads and Dwarf Bodies," three Flying Men of Air, Dancing Seadiows, Love in a Tub, Madme Gertrude's Circus, Dogs, Monkeys and Ponies, Madlle Augusta Grand Corps de Ballet, Little Bessie, Five Brothers Barry Carter, The Gathering of the Clans. 100 Artists participating in a splendid bill.
THANKSGIVING Day and Saturday, MATINEE.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS. 11 23 6t

CONCERT HALL—MISS KELLOGG.
Mr. Max Strakosch with pleasure announces the first appearance in Philadelphia, since her return from Europe, of the renowned American Prima Donna,
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
IN THREE GRAND CONCERTS,
WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 25 and 27, at 8 P. M.,
AND IN ONE KELLOGG MATINEE,
ON SATURDAY, Nov. 28 at 2 P. M.
In order to make these entertainments the most brilliant and varied ever given in this city, the Manager has engaged the eminent Piano Virtuosa, MLLE ALIDA TOPP, who, in conjunction with SIGNOR LOTTI Primo Tenore; SIGNOR PETRILLI, Primo Baritone, and HERR KOPTA, Solo Violinist, will assist Miss Kellogg at these Concerts.
Musical Director.....Mr. CARL SCHMITZ
Admission, One Dollar. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Seats may be secured for either performance commencing Saturday, November 21, at 9 A. M., at the Music store of C. W. A. Trumpler, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
Doors open at 7½. Concert to commence at 8 P. M. Matinee to commence at 2 P. M. 11 16 tf

BLIND TOM, BLIND TOM,
AT CONCERT HALL,
THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON and EVENING, THURSDAY, Nov. 26,
POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF THE WONDERFUL NEGRO BOY PIANIST.
Admission, afternoon.....50 cents
Concert, " .....25 cents
Evening, admission.....50 and 75 cents
Seats may be secured at Trumpler's, No. 923 Chestnut street, or at the Hall on Thursday morning. Matinee at 2½ o'clock. 11 21 4t

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock.
THIRD GRAND CONCERT
OF THE
AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
Tickets of admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
For sale at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street; at the CONSERVATORY, S. E. corner TENTH and WALNUT, and at the Hall. 11 25 2t

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERM

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1868.

Thanksgiving Day.

To-MORROW having been appointed by the President of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer for the bountiful harvests, national prosperity, and other blessings of the past year, it will doubtless be generally observed in an appropriate manner by all classes of our citizens. According to our usual custom, there will be no issue of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH on Thanksgiving Day, in order to allow all persons connected with the paper to enjoy the holiday occasion.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

ADVENTUROUS politicians formerly considered it "the correct thing" to advocate the next war, and to warmly sympathize with every rebellion that broke out in distant portions of the world. If this old ruling still prevailed, we should unhesitatingly desire the triumph of the insurrection in Cuba and hope for the speedy downfall of Spanish rule over the ever-faithful isle. Our modern history, however, has demonstrated that rebellions are not necessarily righteous, that rebels may be rascals, and that the attempts to overthrow ancient authority are not always made by pure and liberty-loving patriots. Correct ideas of rebellions can only be derived from an accurate knowledge of the motives of the authors and a full understanding of the nature of the political evils they are designed to remedy. The object of the Cuban insurrectionists is variously represented, and it is not improbable that men of widely different views and purposes have joined their ranks. One of their champions announces that the aim is not Cuban independence, but only the establishment of governmental reforms similar to those which have been proclaimed in Spain. He alleges that General Lersundi seeks to administer the island in the interest of the deposed Queen Isabella, and that the Cubans merely wish to enforce the authority of the provisional government of Madrid. This statement is obviously false. General Prim and Marshal Serrano are abundantly able to take care of their own interests, and it is entirely unnecessary for the islanders to encounter the perils of an insurrection, if they do not wish to achieve independence. Lersundi would not be foolish enough to antagonize at once the Cubans and the home Government. A decisive answer to this pretension is also given by the announcement that a manifesto of the provisional government, authorizing liberal reforms in Cuba, has been officially published in Havana, and General Lersundi has thus acknowledged, in the most unequivocal manner, his allegiance to the successors of the exiled Bourbon Queen. There can be little doubt that the real leaders of the insurrection would be content with nothing less than an abrogation of Spanish domination. The most probable explanation of their movement is, that they hailed the revolution in Spain as a propitious opportunity for the gratification of their long-cherished desire to throw off their galling chains. They would be spiritless beings if they did not cherish this desire. They have seen Mexico and the republics of South America break the yoke which is still firmly riveted upon their necks. They know that they are taxed heavily for the support of an army and navy which are used only to hold them in subjection; that they are also compelled to replenish the treasury of Spain, and to submit to heavy commercial exactions for the benefit of Spanish farmers, merchants, and shippers; and that systematically, through a course of centuries, the interests of Cuba and of Cubans have always been held secondary to those of Spain. The Spanish authority has been perpetuated only by force and a tortuous policy. A large standing army and a vigilant navy have always been in readiness to promptly quell the first outbreaks of an insurrection. The Captain-General is a virtual autocrat, responsible only to the reigning authorities at Madrid, and no constitutional scruples or restraints prevent him from speedily attacking and subduing an inchoate rebellion. He is armed with much more absolute powers than the military governors possessed in the South before the Southern State governments were reconstructed, and at the first signal of danger he can virtually blockade the Cuban coast and command every strategic point. There is a considerable body of rich influential, and determined natives of Spain on the island who cordially sustain the Captain-General, because they return, with interest, the hatred and jealousy with which they are regarded by the Creoles; and they form, as a body, a nucleus of Spanish power not less important than the Tories of the United States were to Great Britain during the American Revolution. There is also a considerable number of mulattoes and free negroes in Cuba, whose friendship Spain has endeavored to conciliate by conferring upon them privileges which are not awarded to native white Cubans. The standing threat has long been held out, that if a rebellion was likely to be successful, the Spanish authorities would free and arm the slaves, and the slaveholders have thus been distracted by enormous taxes on the one hand, and the danger that their present sources of revenue would be entirely destroyed, on the other. Slavery cannot long be perpetuated in defiance of the sentiment of civilization, but at this moment the new Madrid Government would probably be much more ready to abolish it than the native white Cubans. They are scarcely less wedded to their favorite institution than the planters of the South were before the war, and from present indications it is scarcely probable that Cuban independence will be achieved by and for men who desire to perpetuate African slavery. The white Cubans can only secure sincere sympathy in their struggle by satisfying the world that they are as ready to extend freedom to their slaves as to demand it for themselves.

Alaska Wants More Soldiers.

WHILE it is a glorious thing to know that the march of empire advances westward rapidly, and that the frontiers are daily and hourly being pushed nearer and nearer to sundown, anxious taxpayers would feel many a pang if the expenditures caused by these extensions of the area of freedom could be carefully analyzed. The soil of the new settlements is often not only watered by the blood of emigrants and aborigines, but enriched by extravagant national expenditures, and there is often a great clamor for more soldiers and more money to defend settlers at remote points, where the only object of the settlement is to tap the Treasury. The new and distant ivory gem of the Republic, Alaska, promises to prove a magnificent field for such enterprises. General Halleck states, in his recent report that the military force now stationed there "consists of two full regiments of infantry and nine companies of cavalry, in all twenty-nine companies," and that "nevertheless considerable dissatisfaction has been shown by the inhabitants because more troops were not sent to that Territory." As the white population numbers but a few thousand, they evidently cherish the expectation that the American people will furnish a guard of honor to the individual member of each family that deigns to cheer the wastes of Alaska with its benign presence. However poor may be the prospect that each rood of soil will maintain its man, they are anxious that every hamlet shall boast of its squad of soldiers and every town of at least a regiment. If the old European system of billeting soldiers upon the people prevailed, this anxiety would speedily disappear. But on the frontiers the exactly opposite rule prevails; the people live upon the soldiery, or rather upon the lavish expenditure necessary to maintain them. Contracts for subsistence absorb the crops, contracts for transportation profitably employ the teams of the new regions, and the pay of the soldiers enriches settlers and supports camp-followers.

The Liberal Parliament.

UP to this morning the returns indicate that the majority in favor of the Liberals in the next Parliament will be 117. This number is so large that great anxiety is felt among the soundest thinkers lest the too great of the party should brood those dissensions which always terminate fatally to a ministry. The history of the Parliament of Great Britain is one long record of just such overthrows of administrations through too much strength being possessed. It is probable that the greatest surprise felt in England over the conduct of the Republican party arose from the fact that with three-fourths of the House of Representatives we could preserve our party integrity. It seems certain, however, that the commencement of the session will place Gladstone at the head of the ministry, and it will be some months before the factions can gain sufficient strength to cause a division, even if it is in store for the Government. The fate of the Adullamites—all of whom were defeated at the election—will have a salutary effect in preventing any future casting off of party discipline.

The Death of Pollard.

THE shooting of H. Rives Pollard takes no one by surprise. The only feeling is one of astonishment that he had not before now come to that end. The conduct of the residents of Richmond, on receiving the news of his death, was such as to afford the clearest commentary on the character which he had. Pollard was a desperado and a ruffian, who made himself the terror of all peaceable citizens. He had been, at various times, engaged in innumerable fracases, and had the honor of several times "shooting his man." The immediate cause of his death was a libel, so gross as only to be attempted by a man who counts on the terror he inspires as his best security, and the conduct of the lady's brother, cowardly as it was, in concealing himself and assassinating his enemy, finds a palliation, in the sight of those who knew the circumstances, which is rarely accorded to one who takes human life. The fate of Pollard should be a warning to other fire-eating editors in the Southern States, and should have a perceptible effect in checking the outrages which such men are in the habit of perpetrating.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Business Done by the Theatres.

We give a detailed statement of the receipts at our principal theatres, with the kind of performances at each, during the months of August, September, and October. The Academy of Music was not open during any of the months named. Our statement includes the matinees, which are regularly given at the Chesnut, and only occasionally at the Arch and Walnut.

The Walnut.

This theatre was opened for the season on August 3, when Mr. McDonough produced the *Black Crook*. This piece ran until August 22 The number of performances was twenty-one On August 24 Mr. Leffingwell, the burlesque actor, commenced an engagement and appeared as "Beppo" in the burlesque of *Fra Diavolo*, "Romeo Jaffier Jenkins" in *Too Much for Good Nature*, and "Clorinda" in *Cinderella*, appearing six times. *Foul Play* was produced on August 31. The whole number of performances in August was twenty-five, the receipts were $10,378 and the average for each performance nearly $415.

Twenty-one representations of *Foul Play* were given in September. On September 21 Mr. Edwin Adams commenced an engagement, and appeared in *The Dead Heart* and other of his specialties. Mr. Adams gave six performances On Monday, September 28, Mrs. Lander commenced an engagement, appearing as "Elizabeth," "Mary Stuart," "Marie Antoinette," "Lady Macbeth," etc. Thirty performances were given in September. The receipts were $16,110, and the average for each performance was $537.

Mrs. Lander appeared nine times in October. On October 12 Mr. F. S. Chanfrau commenced an engagement, and appeared in his specialty of "Sam" for six nights. Chanfrau was succeeded by Mr. E. L. Davenport on October 19. Mr. Davenport gave six nights of legitimate drama, and on October 26 he brought out the sensation play of *F; or, Branded*, which was represented six times during that month. The receipts during October were $13,716. Twenty-seven performances were given, and the average for each performance was $508.

The Arch.

The Arch was closed during August, and opened for the season, on Saturday, Sept. 12, with an old comedy performance by the stock company. On Sept. 14 the Richings-English Opera Company commenced a season, and gave thirteen performances. The old comedy week commenced on September 28 and three performances were given in that month. The receipts for September were $11,884, the number of performances seventeen; and the average for each performance was about $699

Three old comedy performances were given in October, and on the 6th of that month Lotta commenced an engagement, appearing as "Little Nell," and the "Marchioness," and as "Firefly." Lotta appeared twenty-eight times, and the whole number of performances was thirty-one. The October receipts were $25 108, and the average for each performance was about $812.

The Chesnut.

This theatre opened on August 17th with the spectacle of the *White Fawn*, and fifteen performances were given in that month. The receipts were $9031, or about $602 for each performance.

The *White Fawn* was represented twenty-seven times in September. *Undine* was brought out on September 28th, and three representations were given in that month. The total number of performances during September were thirty. The receipts amounted to $11 993, and the average for each performance was about $399 75. Four representations of *Undine* were given in October. *Foul Play* was produced on October 5th and seven performances were given. The theatre was closed for one week, and on October 19th the Hanlon Troupe appeared and gave seven performances. The Worrell Sisters commenced an engagement on October 26th and appeared seven times. Twenty-five performances were given in October. The receipts were $8846, and the average for each performance about $283 50.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH *The Lancashire Lass* will be given this evening. There will be a Thanksgiving day matinee to morrow.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will appear this evening as "Jack Cade." To morrow there will be a Thanksgiving matinee, when Mr. John Brougham's drama of *The Lottery of Life* will be given.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *Blow for Blow* will be performed this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be an attractive variety performance this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE a very pleasing entertainment is presented every evening. There will be a family matinee to morrow, when the admission to all parts of the house will be 25 cents.

BLIND TOM will give two extra performances to-morrow afternoon and evening, at Concert Hall. These will probably be the last opportunities our citizens will have for some time to witness the performances of this remarkable boy.

MISS KELLOGG'S first concert will be given this evening at Concert Hall, and we understand that most of the seats have already been sold. Miss Kellogg is a charming singer, and she has always been a great favorite in this city. She returns to us now fresh from her triumphs in London, and she will doubtless be welcomed with a most gratifying cordiality. Miss Kellogg will be assisted by Mad'lle Alida Topp, the pupil of Listz, whose performances on the piano are highly spoken of by the critics of Boston and New York; Signor Lotti, tenor; Signor Petrelli, baritone; Herr Kopta, violinist, and Herr Grosscurth, musical director. The following programme will be presented this evening:—Part I. Duet, *Lucia di Lammermoor*—Donizetti, by Signori Lotti and Petrelli; violin solo, *Witches' Dance*, Paganini, by Herr Kopta; Valse, *Romeo and Juliet*, Gounod, by Miss Kellogg; piano solo, *Valse Caprice*, J. Raff, by Mad'lle Alida Topp; Romanza, *Martha*, Flotow, by Signor Lotti; Duet, *Hamlet*, Ambrose Thomas, by Miss Kellogg and Signor Petrelli. Part II. Romanza, *Don Sebastian*, Donizetti, by Signor Petrelli; Violin Solo, *Air Hongrois*, Ernst, Herr Kopta; *Thee Only I Love*, Franz Abt, by Signor Lotti; "Voi che Sapete," *Nozze di Figaro*, Mozart, Miss Kellogg; Piano Solo, *Fantaisie Rigoletto*, Verdi, Mad'lle Alida Topp; duo *Attila*, Verdi, Miss Kellogg, Signori Lotti and Petrelli.

THE SEASON OF GRAND OPERA to commence next week promises to be a grand success. The subscription tickets are selling rapidly, and full houses for each performance are already ensured. Mr. Maretzek has collected a very strong company, and it is a gratification to all lovers of music that they will have an opportunity to hear once more such works as *Fidelio*, *Der Freyschutz*, *Sicilian Vespers*, *Robert le Diable*, etc., given in good style.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNION M. E. CHURCH.—A UNION Prayer Meeting will be held To-morrow (Thanksgiving Day), at 3 o'clock, P. M.

To be conducted by ministers of the various evangelical churches.

Rev. R. J. CARSON,
E. J. YARD,
F. SCOFIN M. D.,
THOMAS T. MASON. } Committee.

THANKSGIVING.—INTERESTING services at WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH, on Thanksgiving day at 11 A. M. Addresses by the Pastor, J. T. WILLIS, and by ex-Governor POLLOCK and Hon. Judge FINLEY. Singing by a full chorus, under direction of Jean Louis, esq. 11 24 2t*

THANKSGIVING.—REV. DR. McILVAINE of Princeton, N. J., will preach at the TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Dr. Boardman's), corner of WALNUT and TWELFTH Streets, To-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Subject—"Our National Relations to God." *

CENTENARY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, COOPER and FIFTH Streets, Camden, N. J. A Special Thanksgiving Service will be held on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 10 30 A. M. The Rev. W. V. KELLEY, A. M., Pastor, will preach on the occasion. *

PROGRESS—A THANKSGIVING Sermon, by Rev. Dr. MARSH, on this subject, To-morrow (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock, in CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH street, below Spruce. The public particularly invited to attend. 11*

A UNION THANKSGIVING SER-vice of the TRINITY and ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCHES will be held in TRINITY CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race, To-morrow, at 11 A. M. sermon by Rev. C. H. Payne, of the Arch Street M. E. Church. 11*

SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, corner of FRANKLIN.—Thanksgiving services To-morrow morning. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM J. STEVENSON, at half past 10 o'clock. The public cordially invited. 11*

ST. MARK'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, SPRING GARDEN Street, above Thirteenth. Rev. J. A. KUNKELMAN, Pastor. Thanksgiving services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. *

THANKSGIVING SERMON AT the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ. 11 24 3t

REV. J. L. WITHROW, PASTOR elect, will preach in the ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH on Thanksgiving Day, at 11 o'clock A. M. *

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

UNION THANKSGIVING SER-VICE.—The congregations of the NORTH BROAD STREET and ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES will unite in Thanksgiving Services To-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, in the ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets. Sermon by Rev. PETER STRYKER, D. D. *

A SERVICE OF THANKSGIVING and Praise will be held in the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and ARCH Streets, to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, conducted by the Pastor, Rev. G. P. BOARDMAN, D. D. The public are invited. Seats free. *

REV. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor of the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH WASHINGTON Square, will preach to-morrow (Thanksgiving) morning, at 11 o'clock. *

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBY-TERIAN CHURCH TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Union Thanksgiving Service in this church at 11 A. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. KNOX. *

"COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, and Political Blessings." Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE will preach on the above subject to-morrow morning at his Church, SEVENTH Street, above Brown, Services at 11 o'clock. 11

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24

POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21, 1868. On Thanksgiving Day, THURSDAY, November 26 the Philadelphia Post Office will be closed at 10 30 A. M.

The usual morning and evening collection and morning delivery will be made by the carriers.

HENRY H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE IN-SURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 113 S. FOURTH Street.—Agents well qualified to solicit for Life insurance will be employed on very favorable terms. 11 25 6t*

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHAPEL,
Corner BROAD and MASTER Streets.

GREAT FAIR

To be held there, commencing on TUESDAY EVENING, the 24th inst. Come and buy your Holiday Presents, see the new and beautiful building, and help by your purchases to finish and furnish it. 11 23 4t*

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Any person habitually costive cannot be in the enjoyment of health. If not relieved costiveness will result in confirmed cases of Rheumatism, Piles, Inflammation of the Bowels, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and surrounding organs. When costiveness is radically cured, all the machinery of the system moves in harmony. Marshall's Elixir permanently cures costiveness, and so prevents diseases more painful and dangerous.

Headache quickly yields to its curative powers. Being entirely vegetable, it may be safely taken by all persons at any time, with perfect safety. Headache, besides being a very painful complaint, is also weakening to the nervous system, and may lead to palsy in its various forms if not soon relieved. Marshall's Elixir so strengthens the nerves that they perform their duties without pain or uneasiness.

By supplying the stomach with the medicinal principle, the want of which causes Dyspepsia, this distressing and common disease is quickly cured by its use. It not only supplies this to the stomach, but imparts strength and vigor to the whole digestive apparatus, so that health, with cheerful spirits and a ruddy countenance, is fully established. Read the following certificate:—

CHESTER, Delaware county.

Dear Sirs—I have had sick headaches at times for many years. When afflicted with it I was unfit to attend to my household affairs. Your Elixir partially cured me the first time I tried it. The second time it cured me almost immediately. Since then, by its occasional use, I have been entirely free from it.

MRS. MATILDA HAYS.

Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street, Philada.

M. MARSHALL & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

11 25 thstu tf

A SONG FOR THANKSGIVING DAY.

The Day of Thanksgiving,
With jolly good cheer
And extra good living,
Is verily here,
With corpulent turkeys,
And chickens and such;
And folks are in danger
Of eating too much.

We've much to be thankful for—
Plenty and peace;
The nation is quiet,
Our troubles all cease
We've plenty of friends,
And of enemies none;
It's right and it's proper
To have some good fun.

Among our best blessings
(We're right to suppose),
Is the blessing of low-prices
And excellent clothes.
Great piles of good clothing
For thankful folks all,
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
MAGNIFICENT HALL!

Let us be thankful that we are well clothed, and that our clothing is so splendid and so durable, and that it fits so beautifully; and, moreover, that we buy it so cheaply at the elegant and spacious

BROWN-STONE CLOTHING HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL

OF THE

PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRAT.

The Philadelphia "German" Democrat Office has been removed

FROM No. 465 North THIRD Street

TO

Nos. 612 and 614 CHESNUT St.

For the accommodation of the public, the old office, No. 465 North THIRD Street, will be kept open for receiving advertisements until further notice. 11 24 3t4p

REMOVAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Have Removed from No. 16 South THIRD Street to

THE OLD LEDGER BUILDING,

S. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Streets.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE FOR SALE ON LONDON, FRANKFORT, PARIS, ETC.

We issue Letters of Credit on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris, available for travellers' use throughout the world.

Having now direct private communications by wire between our New York and Philadelphia Offices, we are constantly in receipt of all quotations from New York, and are prepared to execute all orders with promptness in STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

S. W. CORNER THIRD AND CHESNUT STREETS,

11 14 PHILADELPHIA

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS!
HOLIDAY GOODS!

SHERIFF'S SALE! SHERIFF'S SALE!

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

Having purchased the entire stock of

A First-Class Fancy Goods Store at a Forced Sale,

WILL HAVE ARRANGED ON

TUESDAY MORNING, November 24,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Consisting of Elegant Vases, Marble Groups, Bisque Groups, Toilet Sets, Card Baskets, Bisque Figures, Bronze Figures, French Wallets, Ladies' Companions, Gents' Shaving Companions; Elegant Heavy Corded Silk Shopping Bags, Assorted Colors, etc.; Cigar Stands, Jewel Boxes, Gents' Wallets, etc. etc.

MUST BE CLOSED OUT THIS WEEK.

LESS THAN HALF ORIGINAL COST.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

11 23 3t PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

No. 115 South THIRD Street,

BELOW CHESNUT.

DEALERS IN FINE GROCERIES,

HAVE ON HAND

W. G. FAMILY FLOUR,

Choice Quality Goshen Butter,

LEAF LARD,

IN SMALL TUBS, EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES,

NEW CROP DEHESA RAISINS, AND NEW FRUITS of all Descriptions,

AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Fresh Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

11 4 ws 12 1

FLOUR.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED

FOR

BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

Choice Brands Pennsylvania, Ohio, St. Louis, and James S. Welch's FIRST PREMIUM GEORGETOWN FLOUR.

Also, "STERLING" and "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, in bags and half barrels, warranted superior to any other in the market.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,

11 24 2m 1frp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

MOUNTAIN BUCKWHEAT,

MOUNTAIN BUCKWHEAT,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, AT

T. McCANDLESS & SON'S,

N. E. Corner TWENTIETH and PINE Sts.,

11 24 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7frp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,

10 9 8m4p PHILADELPHIA.

GENUINE IMPORTED CORDIALS.

CACAO A LA VANILLE.
A La Grand Chartreuse, green and yellow, in quarts and pints.
LIQUEUR DEJ BENEDICTINS;
In pints and quarts.
CURACOA.
Maraschino, Marie, Brizard & Rogers' finest quality
Anisette.
ABSYNTHE.
All genuine, and of the finest quality, at the lowest cash prices.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

Importers of Fine Table Goods,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

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WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1m

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

Stock and Gold Brokers.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND. [4 3]6p

R. GLENDINNING JR. JOHN H. DAVIS.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

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N. B. Browne,	J. Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke,	C. Macalester,	S. A. Caldwell,
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OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President
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STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1004 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3U No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE.

DETERMINED TO MEET THE POPULAR demand for lower prices, I offer my entire stock of new and elegant styles of

FURNITURE

at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN M. GARDINER,
11 18 1m 4p No. 13 6 CHESNUT Street.

HAVANA CIGARS. LEADING brands; fresh lots imported by every steamer. *Prices low.*

Also, of our own make and copyrighted brands:
MARIANA RITA, best pure Havana leaf.
FRA DIAVOLO, pure Havana fillers.
Low prices and war anted quality.
S. FUGUET & SONS, No. 229 S. Front st.,
11 25 wfm15p Importers and Manufacturers.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1868.

There has been some slight discussion about ducks and currant jelly. This, in connection with a proclamation of unwonted piety from the Mayor, reminds us that to morrow will be

THANKSGIVING DAY,

when a general winding-up will be celebrated by the base ballists.

The Atlantic Club, of Hoboken, will play with the Empires at Hoboken, in the morning.

The opera, the theatres, and the circus will be in full blast. Methinks the day of fasting and prayer is a day of feasting and pleasure.

The stage and the ring nowadays is the popular manifestation of joyfulness in the Lord.

THE LETTER-CARRIERS

of Jersey City are out in their suits of grey. They made their *debut* on Monday morning, and were the objects of general inspection.

They ought to be paid well, for they have grown grey in the service.

THE STAFFORD PAVEMENT,

a rival of the celebrated Nicolson pavement, is being put down on Wall street opposite the Custom House.

The wood used is saturated with liquid oil, instead of being permeated with vaporized oils of tar.

It is as noiseless as the Nicolson, and as a new broom sweeps clean, especially a scavenger's, it is expected to supersede that institution.

FIRES

are becoming epidemic, notwithstanding the pointed eloquent expostulations and exhortations of Superintendent Kennedy.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a portion of the Trinity Buildings burst into flame, but the damage does not amount to much.

A $15,000 VICTIMISM,

to coin a word, has again been executed in Wall street. By this time it would be supposed that Wall street would be startled at a day passing over without an occurrence of this kind happening.

The delinquent is one Marsh, formerly a partner of Wm. T. Hatch & Co., and he executed his operations by tearing out some signed checks from his partner's check book.

SENT UP AT LAST

is the fate of a venerable old shoplifter, who has reached a blessed old age in the cultivation of the amiable propensity to lift.

Of course she was fashionably dressed; of course she was modest-looking, or you may be sure neither reporters nor magistrate would take so much interest in her.

Her last offense was endeavoring to "lift" a cape at the store of Macy & Co., Sixth avenue, and skedaddle away with it under her shawl.

She rejoices in the *aliases* of Annie Berg and Emma Cox, and so Annie Emma Berg-Cox was "sent up"—a fearful and mysterious mode of generalizing the Tombs principle of incarceration for old offenders.

BROUGHAM'S

Theatre is beginning to get finished at last.

His workmen have been blasting some rocks underneath the stage and auditorium, and converting the open space thus manufactured into dressing rooms.

His new theatre will hold about 1000.

I understand that he is busily engaged upon a speech, but that he will not deliver it unless he hears some person from the upper circle (not to say gallery) insist upon it, unanimously.

A NEW TENOR.

Alessandro Boetti, said to have been successful in Florence, Italy, *debuts* to-night at the Academy in the *Ballo in Maschera*.

To-day,

EVACUATION DAY,

will be celebrated by a parade of the National Guard in its new uniform.

The Seventh Regiment is to be reviewed on Union Square at 11 30 A. M.

THE ERIE LITIGATION

case has been brought up in the Supreme Court Chambers, before Judge Sutherland, on the return of an order to show cause why Judge Barnard's late injunction should be set aside.

JUDGE BARNARD HIMSELF

has been indulging in egotistic amusement by desiring the Grand Jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to investigate the charges made against himself in connection with the election frauds, so that he may have a chance to resign, or else that the law may have a chance to clap a stopper on such libels for evermore.

ALI BABA.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Full Official Vote For Members of Congress.

The following is the full official vote of Pennsylvania, at the October election, for members of Congress:—

Dist.		
1.—Benjamin L. Berry, Rep.		8 408
	Samuel J. Randall, Dem.	14,745
	Randall's majority	6 337
	Total vote	23,153
2.—Charles O'Neill, Rep.		14 533
	Thomas B. Florence, Dem.	11 913
	O'Neill's majority	2,620
	Total vote	26 446
3.—Leonard Myers, Rep.		13 729
	John Moffet, Dem.	13 856
	Moffet's majority	127
	Total vote	27 585
4.—William D. Kelley, Rep.		17 107
	James B. Nicholson, Dem.	15 248
	Kelley's majority	1,859
	Total vote	32,355
5.—Caleb N. Taylor, Rep.		13.158
	John R. Reading, Dem.	13,199
	Reading's majority	41
	Total vote	26,357
6.—J. Breitenbach, Rep.		12,568
	John D. Stiles, Dem.	15,247
	Stiles' majority	2,679
	Total vote	27,815
7.—W. Townsend, Rep.		12 771
	R. E. Monaghan, Dem.	9,481
	Townsend's majority	3 290
	Total vote	22,252
8.—Henry S. Eckert, Rep.		7,472
	J. Lawrence Getz, Dem.	13,738
	Getz's majority	6,267
	Total vote	21,210
9.—O. J. Dickey, Rep.		14,993
	Hiram B. Swarr, Dem.	8 674
	Dickey's majority	6,319
	Total vote	23 667
10.—Henry L. Cake, Rep.		12 501
	James J. Conner, Dem.	12 276
	Cake's majority	225
	Total vote	24 777
11.—John Torrey, Rep.		10 323
	D. M. Van Auken, Dem.	17,928
	Van Auken's majority	7,605
	Total vote	28,251
12.—Theodore Strong, Rep.		14,898
	G. W. Woodward, Dem.	16 687
	Woodward's majority	1,789
	Total vote	31,585
13.—Ulysses Mercur, Rep.		12 723
	Victor E. Piolet, Dem.	12,412
	Mercur's majority	311
	Total vote	25,135
14.—John B. Packer, Rep.		15,598
	Joseph F. Knipe, Dem.	12 901
	Packer's majority	2,696
	Total vote	28,500
15.—Samuel Small, Rep.		12 519
	H. J. Haldeman, Dem.	15 818
	Haldeman's majority	3,299
	Total vote	28,337
16.—John Cessna, Rep.		13,653
	F. M. Kimmell, Dem.	13,509
	Cessna's majority	144
	Total vote	27,162
17.—Daniel J. Morrell, Rep.		12,100
	John P. Linton, Dem.	11,006
	Morrell's majority	1,094
	Total vote	23,106
18.—W. H. Armstrong, Rep.		16 760
	L. A. Mackey, Dem.	14 732
	Armstrong's majority	2,028
	Total vote	31 492
19.—G. W. Scofield, Rep.		16 903
	Rasselas Brown, Dem.	14 355
	Scofield's majority	2 548
	Total vote	31 258
20.—G. W. Gilfillan, Rep.		18 079
	R. M. De France, Dem.	16 267
	Gilfillan's majority	1,812
	Total vote	34,346
21.—John Covode, Rep.		13 776
	Henry D. Foster, Dem.	13,411
	Covode's majority	325
	Total vote	27,573
22.—James S. Negley, Rep.		15,175
	Andrew Burtt, Dem.	10,696
	Negley's majority	4479
	Total vote	25 871
23.—Darwin Phelps, Rep.		16 095
	Lewis Z Mitchell, Dem.	11 046
	Phelps' majority	5,049
	Total vote	27,131
24.—James B. Donley, Rep.		13 860
	David Crawford, Dem.	12,737
	Donley's majority	1,123
	Total vote	26,597

CITY ITEMS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's. Choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

Style, fit and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 660 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ENERGY TRIUMPHANT—A CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP.—At last, after a successful business career, Mr. G. W. Fitcher gives over the charge of the large and firmly established Book and Picture Store, No. 808 Chesnut street, into the hands of Turner Bros. & Co. This establishment, which, under its former management, was the first to introduce finely executed chromos and the novelties in literature and art, is acknowledged to be the pioneer in this field of enterprise. In the change of proprietorship the reputation of the house will still further advance. Messrs. William and Frederick Turner have had a life-time experience in a business the whole burden of which they now take upon themselves. For years they have been connected with the Publication House of the Messrs Peterson and have gained that influence and knowledge of the ins and outs of the entire trade which, when used in the favor of those who become their patrons, will not result otherwise than most satisfactorily and agreeably to all concerned. The establishment at No. 808 Chesnut street is constantly receiving all of the latest publications of standard merit whether humorous, or gay, or grave. There will be kept on hand a large assortment of illustrated works, in various bindings, particularly adapted for holiday gifts. A new invoice of foreign chromos, choice selections from the great array of domestic and foreign aerial works, are on hand. Such a house well stocked and pleasantly arranged, and with a presided over by gentlemen of acknowledged ability and well-known geniality, cannot otherwise than draw a large host of patrons.

BEAUTY, COMFORT, AND CONVENIENCE
in a New Style Overcoat for Gents.
LOUIS THE FIFTH,
OR
THE PROFESSIONAL OVERCOAT.

A combination of the double-breasted SACK COAT and SPANISH CLOAK, the most beautiful and graceful garment ever offered for gentlemen's wear. Two Styles. Cut by

FAIRCHILD, PRINCIPAL CUTTER AT CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S, No. 824 Chesnut street.

ASTOUNDING REPORTS.—
2000 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED.

Professor Trosseau, of the Children's Hospital, Paris, reports that, in two thousand cases of Consumption, in which the formula for *Upham's Fresh Meat Cure* was used, it cured nearly every one. It allays the cough, heals the lungs, and gives a new lease of life. Sold $1 per bottle, or six for $5. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

INDIGESTION.—Very many persons are constant sufferers from indigestion, and consequent debility; particularly those of sedentary habits and delicate females. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" are an all-sufficient antidote to their ailings and debility. Give them a judicious trial. Sold by Druggists.

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH "to go as it came," you are often sowing the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a sure cure for all Coughs and Colds. Sold everywhere.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,—
A Splendid Assortment for
Boys, Girls, Infants, and Misses.
Selling Off at Greatly Reduced Prices.
M. SHOEMAKER & Co.,
No. 1024 Chesnut street.

GOOD COATS FOR $5.

Good Coats for $10		
Good Coats for $12,		
Good Coats for $14,	Chesterfield	
Good Coats for $16,	Sacks and	
Good Coats for $18,	Frocks,	
Good Coats for $20,		
Good Coats for $22,		
Good Coats for $25,		
Good Coats for $30,		
	Good Pants,	$4 00
	Good Pants,	$5 00,
	Good Pants,	$6 00
	Good Pants,	$7 00,
	Good Pants	$8 00,
	Good Pants,	$9 00,
	Good Pants,	$10 00,
Good Vests for $2 50,		
Good Vests for $3 50,		
Good Vests for $3 50,		
Good Vests for $3 00,		
Good Vests for $3 50,		
Good Vests for $4 00,		
Good Vests for $5 00,		
	Fall Overcoats,	$7 50
	Fall Overcoats,	$9 00
	Fall Overcoats,	$10 00
	Fall Overcoats,	$12 00
	Fall Overcoats,	$15 00
	Fall Overcoats,	$18 00
	Fall Overcoats	$20 00
	Fall Overcoats,	$25 00
Boys' Clothing, $4 to $20,		
Boys' Clothing, $4 to $20,		
Boys' Clothing, $4 to $20,		
Boys' Clothing, $4 to $20,		

Immense assortment Gents', Youths', and Boys' Clothing—best we ever had, and Prices more reasonable than ever. A call solicited whether ready to purchase or not. Custom Department to make to order. WANAMAKER & BROWN.
The Largest Clothing House,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

ACKER—DRAKE.—In Philadelphia, November 24, 1868, by Rev. D. Bomberger, Mr. HENRY L. ACKER to Mrs. CAROLINE S. DRAKE, both of Norristown, Pa.

NEWKUMET—KELLNER.—On the 19th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Wiele, PHILIP NEWKUMET to Miss ANITA M. KELLNER, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On the evening of the 24th instant, MAYER ARNOLD, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 449 N. Fifth street, on Friday morning, the 27th inst., at 9 o'clock.

HANF.—On the 24th instant, Mrs. MARY VIRGINIA HANF, wife of Charles Hanf, and daughter of the late William C. and Martha B. Paulson.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 547 Ella street (west of Frankford road, above Kensington street), on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street M. E. Church.

KELCH.—On the 24th instant, LYDIA KELCH, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday morning, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 4331 Paul street, Frankford.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

CLOTHING.
JONES'
ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
Our Stock is Large.
None but well-made GARMENTS are offered.
But One Price is Asked.
Satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser.
JONES' ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE
No. 604 MARKET Street,
11 18 mwslm Above Sixth.

I. CUTHMAN & CO.
SELL
Fine, Well-Made, Reliable, Cheap
CLOTHING,
AT THE
CONTINENTAL HALL,
No. 830 MARKET Street,
11 18 wfm 12 31 PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
NEW BOOKS.
JUST PUBLISHED.
FIRST.
CAPTAIN MAYNE REID'S NEW NOVEL.
AUTHOR'S COPYRIGHT EDITION.
THE CHILD WIFE. A Story of Two Worlds. One Vol. 12mo cloth. Price $1 75.
Captain Mayne Reid has now become an American citizen, and this is the first of his books in the sale of which he has any direct pecuniary interest. Protected by our laws, he now receives the regular copyright of an American author. 'Child Wife' is one of Captain Reid's most charming stories. Under the garb of delightful fiction, we have almost an autobiography of his own remarkable life, and an inside view of the fearful struggle for Hungarian independence, with which he was so nearly associated.
SECOND.
A NEW BOOK BY SPURGEON.
GLEANING AMONG THE SHEAVES. One vol. 16mo., beveled boards, gilt edges. Price $1 25.
"Mr. Spurgeon undoubtedly occupies the position of greatest celebrity at the present moment, among living preachers."—Salem Gazette.
THIRD.
The most beautiful series of Children's Books ever published; over five hundred elegant illustrations.
PICTURES AND STORIES OF ANIMALS.
By Mrs Sanborn Tenney. Complete in six volumes, the whole containing 500 wood engravings. Quadrupeds, birds, fishes, and reptiles; bees and butterflies, etc.; sea shells, etc.; sea urchins, etc. 16mo cloth. Price, per volume 90 cents.
FOURTH.
HOME STORIES, Second Series. By T. S. Arthur. Three new vols., elegantly illustrated, put up in a neat case.
THE PEACE-MAKER.
NOT ANYTHING FOR PEACE.
AFTER A SHADOW.
Price, per volume, $1 00.
FIFTH.
A new volume of the Famous Spectacle Series for Young Eyes, called
NEW YORK.
By Sarah W. Lander. One vol., 16mo.; elegantly illustrated. Price, $1 00.
Recently Published,
MARIAN HARLAND'S NEW NOVEL.
RUBY'S HUSBAND.
One Volume 12mo. Price, $1 75.
This is Marian Harland's greatest novel. An unusually long time has been spent in its preparation, and in every detail it has been elaborated with the utmost care. Marian Harland now stands at the head of American Female Novelists.
NEW EDITIONS OF
ALONE.....$1 75 | NEMESIS.....$1 75
MISS SLOE.....1 75 | HUSKS.....1 75
MIRIAM.....1 75 | SUNNYBANK.....1 75
HUSBANDS AND HOMES, $1 75.
"Marian Harland writes for the multitude, and that she appreciates their wants the marked success of her productions shows."—New York Times.
Either of the above works sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of the price.
SHELDON & CO.,
PUBL'SHERS,
Nos. 498 and 500 BROADWAY,
11 25 w12t NEW YORK.

ZELL'S POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA
AND
UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY,
IN WEEKLY NUMBERS AT 10 CENTS EACH,
Is now ready. This work will include all the information found in Encyclopedias, Gazetteers, Dictionaries of Language, of Law, of Medicine, of Science, and of Arts, as well as of Biographical and Biblical Dictionaries, and at a cost but little above that usually paid for any one of these works.
Copies sent, postpaid, upon receipt of the price.
Agents and Canvassers wanted.
T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,
NOS. 17 AND 19 SOUTH SIXTH ST.,
11 25 3t PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
FIVE THOUSAND
NEW MUSIC ALBUMS,
Magnificently Bound in Gold and Leather,
READY FOR SALE TUESDAY, NOV. 24,
AT
J. E. Gould's Piano Warerooms
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,
Containing FIFTY of the Newest Pieces of Music for the Piano, Vocal and Instrumental, no one of which was Published in the First Edition.
PRICE, - - - $2.50
INDEX.
No.
1. Turlurette (Quadrille), H. Marx.
2. Praise of Tears (Song), P. Schubert.
3. Captain Jinks (Song), T. Maclagan.
4. Valhalese (Polka Militaire), J. Ascher.
5. Robinson Crusoe (Quadrille) Offenbach.
6. Nell for Joseph (Song), Arthur Lloyd.
7. The Lover and the Bird (Song), P. D. Guglielmo.
8. Orphee aux Enfers (Quadrille), Offenbach.
9. Jerusalem the Golden (Hymn), A. Ewing.
10. The Merriest Girl That's Out (Song), arranged by C. Minasi.
11. Cousin et Cousine (Schottische Elegante), J. Eggbard.
12. How Fair Art Thou (Song), H. Weidt.
13. In the Starlight (Duet) Vocal, S. Glover.
14. On the Beach at Cape May (Song), words by E. N. Slocum.
15. Schwizen-Marsch, Carl Faust.
16. Veil Rumor (Polka), Carl Faust.
17. Ohne Zugel Und Bugel (Galop), Carl Faust.
18. Good Bye, Sweetheart, Good Bye, (Song), J. L. Hatton.
19. La Chatelaine (Polka Mazurka), Carl Faust.
20. The Yeomanry Recruit (March), E. Richards.
21. Five o'clock in the Morning, (Ballad), by Claribel.
22. The Moon Behind the Trees (Song) G. T. Wilson.
23. Up and Down (Galop), Carl Faust.
24. The Black Key, (Polka Mazurka) A. Herzog.
25. Romance from Don Pasquale (Opera Song) Donizetti.
26. Crispino e la Comare (Opera Bouffe), Fantasia, arranged by E. Ketterer.
27. Home, Sweet Home (Variation) J. H. Slack.
28. Marche des Tambours, (Militaire) Sidney Smith.
29. Les Variétés Parisiennes, (New Quadrilles).
30. La Belle Helene (Galop), arranged by D. Godfrey.
31. Come Back to Erin (Song) Claribel.
32. Ariadne (Polka Mazurka), J. Talexy.
33. Maguie's Secret (My Heart is over the Sea) (Song), Claribel.
34. Im Strudel (Galop), Carl Faust.
35. Blue Bird (Polka Redowa) Weingarten.
36. Barbe Bleue (Galop), arranged by T. A'Becket, Jr.
37. The Nairds (Barcarolle), E. Mack.
38. Fire and Flame (Galop), Carl Faust.
39. Victoria Lancers (Quadrilles) Weingarten.
40. Lucrezia Borgia (O Brindisi) (Song), Donizetti.
41. Scenes that are Brightest (Maritana) (Song), W. V. Wallace.
42. My First Wife's Dead (Barbe Bleue), (Song), Offenbach.
43. Les Adieux (Nocturne), P. Horro.
44. Fra Diavolo (Fantaisie) arranged by Sidney Smith.
45. Valse des Roses (Waltz) E. Ketterer.
46. Cujus Animam (Opera Sabat Mater), W. Kuhe.
47. La Favorite (Morceau de Concert), J. Ascher.
48. Immortelles (Waltz 4 hands) J. Gungl.
49. Kunstler Leben (Waltz), Strauss.
50. Sanger's (March). (11 23 mwf6w

PRICE, - - - $2.50.

NEW BOOKS OF THE WEEK.
Under the Willows. A new volume of Poems, by J. Russell Lowell.
The Globe Ajar. By Elizabeth Phelps.
Lucy Larcom's Poems.
Dr. Howell's Family. By the author of "Madge."
Skeletons Abroad, with Pen and Pencil. By F. O. C Darley.
Hawthorne's American Note Book
Also, just received a large assortment of Illustrated Books, in various bindings, for the Holidays, and a new invoice of Foreign Chromos, various sizes.
All the December Magazines now ready.
ALL SOLD AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES.
TURNER BROTHERS & CO.,
(Successors to G. W. Fitcher).
CHEAP BOOK AND PICTURE STORE,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street.
I respectfully ask the public to extend to my successors the liberal patronage they have always extended to me.
11 24 2t G. W. FITCHER.

SPURGEON'S NEW BOOK,
Gleaning Among the Sheaves,
PRICE, $1 00,
MAYNE REID'S NEW BOOK,
The Child Wife. Price, $1 40.
MARION HARLAND'S NEW BOOK,
Ruby's Husband. Price, $1 40.
AT "THE CHEAP BOOKSTORE" OF
JAMES S. CLAXTON,
No. 1214 CHESNUT Street,
11 24 2t PHILADELPHIA.

NEW BOOKS
Of MORAL and RELIGIOUS Character for
CHILDREN and YOUTH,
Published by the
American Sunday School Union.
Also for Sale,
BIBLES, and DEVOTIONAL BOOKS of the different Denominations.
Catalogues of the Society's Publications and sample copies of its Periodicals furnished gratuitously at the Depository, 1122 CHESNUT St., Phila. [11 16 mtuwth

Dr. Burton's Tobacco Antidote.
IS GUARANTEED TO REMOVE ALL DESIRE FOR TOBACCO. It acts directly upon the blood and nerves, and is also an excellent tonic. It purifies and enriches the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. Numbers and obscurity for sixty years cured. Price fifty cents per box. Postpaid. An interesting treatise on the injurious effects of tobacco, with lists of testimonials' references, etc., SENT FREE. Agents wanted. Address
Dr. T. B. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J.
TESTIMONIALS.
POSTMASTER'S TESTIMONY.—I received a box of Burton's Antidote from Rev. J. M. Poulton, and find it an effectual cure. S. GATCHAM, Comotion, Harrison Co., Ohio.
FROM THE U. S. TREASURY, Secretary's Office.—Please send a supply of the ANTIDOTE. The one received has done its work SURELY. O. T. EDGAR.
FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE PRISON.—Gentlemen of influence here having been cured of the appetite for tobacco by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, we desire a supply for the prisoners of this institution.
JOSEPH MAYO, Warden of N. H. State Prison.
A BANKER'S TESTIMONY. — Dr. Burton's Antidote for Tobacco has accomplished all claimed for it.
W. MANN, 1st Nat. Bank, New Albany, Ind.
A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.—One BOX OF ANTIDOTE cured my brother and myself. IT NEVER FAILS.
Rev. I. W. SHOEMAKER, Kelley's Station, Pa.
FROM THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS, LYNN, MASS.—I have gained thirty-five pounds of flesh in thirty months by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, and all desire for tobacco is removed. WM. L. WEST, JR.
FROM THE SOUTHERN HOME JOURNAL, BALTIMORE, MD.—One box of Burton's Antidote removed all desire for the weed from me. I take pleasure in recommending it to all our readers. T. Y. SLATER, Editor.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS,
[*Trademark* × *Copyrighted.*]
Address orders to Geo. W. Dougherty, at Trenwith's Fancy Goods Store, 614 Chestnut St.

S. SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL.
THIS OIL has been in constant use FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, and during that period has been pronounced by the medical profession to be
The Best in the Market.
For sale Wholesale and Retail by
CUSTAVUS KRAUSE,
S. SIMES' SUCCESSOR,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH and CHESNUT,
10 10 swrp PHILADELPHIA.

GRAND SALE OF DRY GOODS
BY
HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.
SALES TO COMMENCE NOVEMBER 2, COMPRISING
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKING CLOTHS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, MOURNING GOODS, ETC.
Owing to the wide reputation of their House, it is needless to detail the character of the stock. H., C. & Co. would merely state that their importations of the present season,
WHICH MUST BE SOLD
PREPARATORY TO REMOVAL TO THEIR
NEW MARBLE BUILDING, CHESNUT Street, above Broad,
Have never been surpassed in Philadelphia, containing an ENDLESS VARIETY of texture in Medium Priced Goods, as well as the
CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
H., C. & Co. would advise all desirous of obtaining
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS
To lose no time before inspecting their stock, feeling assured that the
UNPARALLELED PRICES
At which the entire stock will be disposed of must insure
RAPID SALES.

JOHN BURNS,
No. 247 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
ABOVE SPRUCE.
NEW STOCK. NEW YORK PRICES.
Prices as low as they were in 1862.
Just received, direct from New York, the Cheapest Stock of Linens and House Furnishing Dry Goods to be found in the country.
250 Dozen Watson & Armstrong's Fine Damask Napkins, $1 25 per doz; regular prices elsewhere $2 25
1¼ Yards wide Heavy Loom Damask Table Linens, 50c.
1½ Yards wide Watson & Armstrong's Bleached Damask 75c.
2 Yards wide Watson & Armstrong's Fine Table Damask, 87½c.
2 Yards wide Watson & Armstrong's Extra Fine Damask $1
5-4 and 6-4 Pillow Case Linens, 50, 62½, and 75c.
Blue Damask-bordered Towels, 1¾ yards long, $6 50 per dozen.
Extra Heavy Loom Towels, 1 yard long, 20 and 25c.
BLANKETS! COVERLETS! FLANNELS!
All-wool Flannels, 25, 31, 35, 43 and 48c.
Yard wide Ballardvale and Shaker Flannels 50c.
Cotton Flannels, in every grade, from 12½ to 50c.
All-wool Blankets, 2¼ yards long $3.
All-wool Blankets, 2½ yards long, $4 50.
Best $5 all-wool Blankets in the city.
SHIRTS! DRAWERS! STOCKINGS!
Just arrived, per steamship Cuba, one case Ladies genuine Balbriggan Hose, all sizes, 87½c, silk embroidered.
Gents' heavy all-wool Shirts, $1 25 cheap at $2.
Cartwright & Warner's celebrated English Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Ladies extra heavy Merino Vests, $1.
Boys' and Misses' Merino Vests, 37½c.
Ladies' regular-made English Merino Vests, $1 25.
Ladies' iron frame Hose, very heavy, reduced to 62c.
Gents' English super stout ½ Hose, best imported, 37½c. 11 2 6w2

CARD.
We will open on Monday a Large Lot of BLACK GOODS, obtained at a great loss to the importer, and which we will consequently sell very much lower than the regular prices. We will also offer some of our own Goods in Store at the same proportional reduction in prices, among which are—
Poplin Pekin, reduced from $1·25 to 75.
Fantasie, reduced from 1·50 to 87½.
Biarritz, reduced from 1·25 to 87½.
Biarritz, reduced from 1·50 to 1·00.
French Poplin, reduced from 2·00 to 1·50.
French Poplin, reduced from 2·50 to 2·00.
SATIN LAINE, EPINGLINES, ETC.
ALSO,
Chinchilla Cloths, reduced from $4·00 to 2·50
Beavers, reduced from 7·00 to 5·00
Hemstitched Hdkfs., reduced from 25 to 12½c.
Hemstitched Hdkfs., reduced from 31 to 18c.
PERKINS,
No. 9 South NINTH Street,
11 20 6t PHILADELPHIA

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
SEVERAL CHEAP LOTS
OF
TOWELS,
TOWELINGS BY THE YARD,
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
The largest stock of LINEN GOODS in the City. 9 30 wfm3
HAMRICK & COLE.
SPECIAL CARD!
In order to prepare space for an unusually ELEGANT DISPLAY of
HOLIDAY GOODS,
Now in port, and about to arrive, we shall exhibit from this date to December 10,
THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER PUT FORTH IN
GENERAL DRY GOODS!
We have determined to carry the smallest possible portion of our MAGNIFICENT STOCK after January 1.
HAMRICK & COLE,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,
11 21 7t PHILADELPHIA.

BONA FIDE REDUCTION
IN PRICES.
Not in a few isolated articles, like our Chesnut Street Competitors,
BUT IN OUR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
CLOAKING VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS,
VELVETEENS,
Broche, Paisley, and Blanket
Long and Square Shawls.
McELROY & CO.'S,
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street,
10 28 wfm1mrp ABOVE MARKET.

NOVEMBER, 1868.
Special Demonstration This Day
WE OFFER A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF
VELVETEENS, from $1·25 to $3 per yard.
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
NEW STYLE OF PLAID SHAWLS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS AND COVERLIDS.
CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, AND CASSIMERES.
TABLE LINENS, FLANNELS, AND MUSLINS
BLACK SILKS, AND SOLID COLORED SILKS
SILK POPLINS WOOL POPLINS, ALPACAS Etc. Etc.,
At Unprecedentedly Low Prices!!!
We can afford to sell the same quality of Goods as kept on Chesnut street or Eighth street, at much lower prices, as our expenses are not ONE-HALF. Let the community think of this and SAVE THEIR MONEY AND THEIR TIME.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.
(Established in 1853.)

7000 YARDS OF SUPERB
CORDED AND CHANGEABLE SILKS,
At $1·50 Per Yard.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

SUPERB QUALITY OF 28-INCH,
30-INCH, and 32 INCH BLACK LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS,
A GREAT BARGAIN.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

VELVETEENS, VELVET CLOTHS, AND SUPER ASTRACHAN CLOAKING,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

EXTRA PREMIUM BLANKETS.
The Largest Stock, and at Lower Rates than elsewhere.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
11 25 3t PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAKS.
CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—The crowd of customers who daily visit our store must convince every one that it is the place to secure the newest styles. The finest qualities and the best work at the most reasonable prices. HENRY IVENS,
No. 23 South NINTH Street.
CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—What every one says must be true, and they all say you can buy the most fashionable, the best and cheapest Cloaks in the city, at
HENRY IVENS',
1 23 mwf2m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

NOTICE.
I have this day made a reduction of TEN TO FIFTEEN PER CENT. in the prices of my Fine Custom-made Boots and Shoes for gentlemen's wear. The latest styles always on hand in different measures, so that a ready fit may be obtained.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmwf ABOVE CHESNUT.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 25 tf

TRULY THANKFUL.

A THANKSGIVING STORY.

BY A. E. LANCASTER.

Written for The Evening Telegraph.

I.—One Account.

Mrs. Scrannel, who keeps house for father and me, often amuses us by her innocently profane quotations of Scripture. Only this morning, when father was out visiting some of the poorer families in the villages who used to be his parishioners before he grew too feeble for constant work, and I took his place—only this morning Mrs. Scrannel came into my study where I was writing my sermon, and, seeing Alice seated near me, looking so happy, exclaimed, clasping her hands together:—

"Ah! it's a true saying, Mrs. Maverick, what the Scripture says, them as sew the whirlwind shall reap life everlasting."

Then she darted out again without another word, and improvised a dinner herself, though it's my belief that she had come for the purpose of receiving orders.

Yes, Alice and I are happy, though the storm through which we became so was very dreadful for us both. Without endeavoring to reconcile Mrs. Scrannel's somewhat incompatible statements that we have sowed the whirlwind and are now reaping life everlasting as the proper and legitimate consequence, I am sure that the trouble that engulfed us during the week in which we were to have been married can never become painless in recollection.

Before ever I noticed the change which transformed Alice Bleaberry from a listless, meditative girl into a thoughtful, serious one, I used to wonder at myself that I had reached the age of thirty and never been in love. Now, I have long ceased to wonder; for that I should ever meet with another nature that would so perfectly dovetail with all the juttings and promontories, the bays, nooks, and alcoves of my own, stands before me as an impossibility.

So it happened that one Sunday noon, as I walked home with father from church, the image of Alice Bleaberry became fixed in my mind, as an image standing apart from all others. In due time I made known to her my feelings, they seemed good in her eyes, and we became engaged. With the story of that time I have nothing to do; my story is with the events immediately succeeding it.

One week before our intended wedding Mrs. Scannel came running to me with the announcement that a servant had come from the Bleaberries with the intelligence that Alice had been suddenly taken ill, and was not expected to live, adding, as a conglomeration of texts remarkably applicable to the occasion, "My son, if sinners entice thee, go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every people." Understanding Mrs. Scannel perfectly well, and feeling that this was merely meant for an assurance on her part that the danger was imminent, I went as hastily as I could to the place where Alice Bleaberry and her uncle lived.

It was too late. The last sigh had been breathed a few minutes before I entered.

Alice's uncle, her only relative, with whom she had lived alone ever since she was a child, was seated in one corner, surrounded by a few sympathizing neighbors. For the last few months the old man's mind had been thought to be gradually departing. For nearly fifty years past the sexton of the church where my father used to preach, he still insisted on retaining the functions of that office, although the small fortune that had lately been left him by a decayed branch of the family enabled him to keep a servant, and likewise made it possible for him to dispense with active service.

For the past few months his friends, I say, had believed that his mind was giving away. The facts on which this belief rested were that much of his time was spent in seclusion over the invention of a complicated piece of mechanism, to which reference at length will be made elsewhere. Of all the beings that surrounded him, Alice was the only one who sympathized with old Mr. Bleaberry in this hobby, embraced so late in life and cherished with a pertinacity which should naturally have been a characteristic of younger years. Perhaps this pertinacity was less wonderful, however, when it is considered that the mechanism referred to was intimately connected with the duties of sexton, which he had so faithfully transacted for so many years.

To return to Alice, however. The truth which poor Mrs. Scannel had meant to convey in her distorted quotations was only too apparent. All the known tests for death were applied in vain. No trace of life remained in her. The circumstances of her seizure were very singular. She had been suffering from no previous disease. Her health had been unusually even and good. Suddenly, upon the very morning in which I had been summoned, she had been attacked with a faintness and giddiness, to which rapidly succeeded that sickish, vacant feeling in the bosom that always brings in remembrance to those that once experience it the idea of death. This state did not last long. Within half an hour from the first premonition of the attack she had breathed her last, without being able to utter one word to those around her.

I will not attempt by a single word to describe my emotions as I bent over her remains. Words have been used for such descriptions ever since time commenced, and they have been used in vain. Enough to say that hope had died as instantly out of my soul as breath had died out of her body.

It was just one week before Thanksgiving Day of that year when Alice Bleaberry died, and consequently four days before Thanksgiving Day when we buried her. The many-mooded climate of the United States had been in one of its happiest and brightest phases, and so continued for the rest of the week.

Well, we buried her in Bleaberry church, the prettiest church in all Tinsdale village. I ought to have mentioned, that, although Silas Bleaberry held no more distinguished office than that of a sexton, he was descended from one of the oldest families of that community—a family which gave its name not only to the church of which I am the minister, but to a dozen other localities in and around the village.

At the hour of burial, in deference to the great age, the great sorrows, and the suspected monomania (innocent as it was) of Sexton Bleaberry, we had to humor him in what we then considered his whim, and a gravely-grotesque whim at that. It had relation to the strange piece of mechanism already twice referred to, which had occupied the old man's leisure for so many months, and almost brought upon him the charge of laxity in his duties. A further mention of this will be made in the handwriting that is to follow my portion of the task.

I have tried thus far to make a plain statement of facts without more than a passing glance at the private emotion which even now seems to clog my pen at the formation of every word.

Thanksgiving day came, and in my grief I asked myself really what I had to be thankful for, and my spirit was so bowed down in the excess of selfish grief that my old father took for the hour his long vacated place and preached one of his stirring, old-fashioned sermons that was like leaven in the lumpish hearts of the poorer sort of villagers. After the sermon there was a marriage of one of the village boys to one of the village girls—a rough-and-ready couple who stood before the altar with the phlegm of its being an every-day affair to them.

Ah! that was to have been my marriage day too, and my bride was in her tomb, dressed in the very dress she was to have worn, with the orange blossoms on her head and the long veil shrouding her form.

So, when my father, addressing the congregation present, said, speaking of the newly-wedded couple before him, "I pronounce that they are man and wife, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," and I remembered the words of the blessing which wound up that marriage solemnity, I could bear no more, but stepped from the chancel over the threshold of the little side door that led into the little chapel beyond.

And there ——

But a hand here laid upon my arm reminds me that my portion of this story is done, and that most of the rest will be related by a pen nimbler and more delicate than mine.

II.—Another Account.

The thing that I find it most difficult to forgive in my husband, Lester Maverick, even after this lapse of time, is that he too should have joined the villagers, or at least not have thwarted them in saying that my poor uncle Silas was little better than a monomaniac.

He was nothing of the kind, as events have since proved. I suppose I ought to take up the story at the point where Lester left off, but the truth is that, after commencing some dozen times, and trying to state events in a preconceived and regular order, I find that the only way to make progress is to jot down occurrences in the order in which they naturally present themselves.

To begin, then, Uncle Silas was never a monomaniac. He had been sexton for half a century, and his sextonship had led him into peculiar ways of thinking; and it was better that his originality should crop out in the form it did so late in life than never at all. When the last member of the last branch of the family died out, excepting him and me, and he discovered that we were all that were left to each other in the world, in the way of blood relationship, it was natural that he should employ his remaining years in working out an idea that had occupied him the greater part of his life, and had, indeed, been suggested to him by his every-day business.

What that idea was, so mechanical, so unique, and so original in the invention to which it gave birth, I find that Uncle Silas prefers telling himself. I shall therefore say nothing more about it, except to add that Uncle Silas makes it a condition that I shall copy out his manuscript, and correct such spelling, punctuation, and orthography as may need it. That task I accept, and now prepare to relate the only romance that has ever interrupted the quietness of my life.

One week before the Thanksgiving day on which I was to be wedded to Lester Maverick, I died.

There is no doubt about it. I heard all the friends and neighbors, who had been hastily summoned, say so; and since no sense but the sense of hearing was left, it was not difficult for me to persuade myself that I was at least in the first stage of death.

But I remember before the attack came on how balmily beautiful the morning was, like a summer day returned, like a beautiful day dead and its spirit wandering in the midst of us.

Had I been doing anything to cause this sudden illness, and still more sudden death?

For a long time after I came to life again I answered to myself, no. Then it slowly came to me that in reality I had secretly and silently borne a great grief on my mind for months past, and had not let even Lester share it. That grief was Uncle Silas' suspected monomania; with a perpetual assurance to myself that it could not be true of him, and a perpetual endeavor, through the grace of God, to shield him from ever hearing the dreadful things that were said about him.

Night after night, hours after I had been in bed, I heard the old man in his workshop below, which looked out upon the graveyard of Bleaberry Church—old Bleaberry Church which my grandfather built—I heard my uncle sawing, hammering, planing, and I knew what he was about. But I knew also that any of the villagers who happened to be out late could see his lamp shining through the chinks of the shutter that shut out of the view of the graveyard by night, and would repeat (with all the "malice" which they prayed against on bended knees on Sunday) the dreadful gossip they had set afloat about a benevolent and innocent old man. Had we been living in the times of the Massachusetts witches we should have been burned as sorcerers.

Perhaps it was all these things preying secretly on my mind for so long a time that culminated in one fatal stroke. I was attending to some of the usual household work, when suddenly a faint feeling broke over me as though my lungs had been suddenly exhausted of their air. I tried in vain to rise and call for help. In making the endeavor the faint feeling broke over me with a tenfold strength, which caused me to fall back insensible in my chair.

The sense of hearing was the only sense that recovered itself, and even that was faint. But among the twenty voices near me the only two I cared to distinguish were those of Lester and my uncle, and those I heard until the last.

I have been informed since that, owing to the extreme suddenness and unaccountability of my attack, every known mode of ascertaining to a certainty whether death had taken place or not was applied. The result of all these was to prove that I was dead, and I heard Mrs. Scannel say, with all the unction of a believer who thinks he has got a Scripture passage nice and pat—I heard her say, "Blessed is them as dies in the Lord, for they flee away like a bird to the mountain; but the Devil was a liar from the beginning, and, verily, their works do follow him." The amount of consolation Mrs. Scannel intended to convey in this passage is beyond calculation. As for me, all emotion seemed to have left me with my breath, and to have dropped into a condition of indifferent acquiescence. I know now how lovingly my hands were chafed, and by whom, and what gentle touches and kisses were laid upon my eyes and lips and forehead. But at the time the sense of touch was gone. With the exception of faint perception through the ears, my body had no more feeling than the dank air through which you pass your hand.

A celebrated physician was telegraphed for from Philadelphia, but he almost laughed over my corpse, and pished and pshawed at my uncle and Lester while he crushed the twenty dollar fee in his hand.

Was it a trance I was in? I never knew. If so, it is unlike all other trances I have ever heard of. Once I met a clergyman, one of Lester's school friends, who had, years ago, been buried alive. When the last shovel-full had been thrown in, his goaded nature, gifted with a momentary super-strength, burst the iron walls of catalepsy, and announced itself in one shrill shriek which thrilled to the marrow every mourner present. Ever since his rescue, that man has borne about with him the face of a Lazarus come to life again, the unearthly face of a being who has passed beyond the boundaries of this life, and all but overtrod those of another world. But it is not so with me. My face is as natural as ever. My uncle Lester, Mrs. Scrannel all tell me so. Indeed, it was only to-day that Mrs. Scrannel said to me, in the language of compliment, "Blessed are they that are married and given in marriage, for their eyes shall stand out with fatness and be like the angels in heaven."

Yes, unaccountable though it be, the condition into which I had fallen was that of serene and indifferent acquiescence. That faint sense of hearing, my only hold on life beyond that blind working of my intellectual and spiritual nature, which the withdrawal of my senses was so speedily shutting up in insurmountable walls, informed me that the preparations for my funeral were being completed. I heard, in constantly dwindling accents, the reading of the sermon for the dead, the screwing down of the coffin lid, the rattling of the hearse, the letting down of my body to the grave, the striking of the first clod above me, like the tap of a skeleton upon the breast. With that sound the last of my senses left me. My whole being collapsed and shut up, leaving no time for fright, and I became as one that had never lived.

The first impression that stole back to me was that of awakening from a dream of which I remembered nothing. Fresh air from an unknown source blew down upon me. I heard birds twittering, I knew the sun was shining, and I felt warm drops upon my face.

Then an unutterable fright and joy struck through me, as I unclosed my eyes, looked up, and saw that those tears had fallen from Uncle Silas, who seemed to lean out of the sky, far above, bending his arms toward the dead.

III.—Latest Account.

What my niece Alice Bleaberry says is all true, and what her husband Lester Maverick says is true too, and now I'm a going to have my say, not a very long say, neither.

True as I hope one day to be buried in a coffin of my own invention, on that very Thanksgiving morning Alice speaks of I was standing by her grave looking down upon her face. All the many months I had been at work on that coffin I had never dreamed that my own niece would be the first one on whom its advantages were to be tried.

Everybody in Tinsdale village, where I was born, and where, please God, I shall die, unless I shall be struck down while going to Washington to take out a patent for the aforesaid coffin—everybody in the village, excepting Alice, believed I was a crazy old man. Even the Rev. Lester Maverick—this is Alice's husband now—used to look upon me as little better than a poor maniac, harmless, but still a maniac.

I have not been a sexton for fifty years without seeing some strange sights, out of graveyards as well as in them. The people used to look at me in church when Mr. Maverick read in the lesson for the day that passage in the Bible which speaks about him that hath a familiar spirit; and some of the neighbors used to say that the "spooks" used to come tapping, in the middle of the night, at the shutter of my workshop window overlooking Bleaberry graveyard, and ask to help me in my sawing and chiselling, and that I used to make cups out of death's-heads and knife and fork handles out of the cross-bones.

I think it must have been the sight of my old wrinkled face, only six feet above her as she lay in her coffin underground, that gave her strength to recover from her first fright, and use the rope and ladder which line the chimney-like arrangement attached to the head of the coffin. And this brings me back to my invention again, that the villagers made so much fuss about because they understood nothing at all about it.

I said that during the fifty years I had been sexton I had seen many strange sights outside graveyards as well as inside. Perhaps the cruellest and most dreadful sights are those I have seen inside them, though I cannot dwell much upon them here. When portions of the large Bleaberry grave-yard have been bought by men who wanted to become property owners, I have seen graves that have been closed for years opened, and poor people coming in twos and threes to carry in baskets and butter-kettles the mouldering bones of long-dead relatives. When a person has been buried under suspicious circumstances, I have seen the corpse disinterred two or three days after the burial, and discovered, on opening the coffin, with the face torn and bleeding, the lips mangled, the hair torn out by the roots, and the position of the body reversed, as though the person had been buried alive, and, coming out of his trance, had had a short but desperate struggle in the tomb. It was such things as this, more particularly, which set me a thinking. May be my mind acts slowly, may be I am older and weaker than I think, and may be I was a little bit afraid of being laughed at. Be that as it may, it was only when I arrived within a few years of my present age that I began to put in practice a long matured plan. I'm afraid Mrs. Scrannel, housekeeper to the Mavericks, was harder against me than any of the other neighbors. But, I think now that she's seen it's turned out all for good, she thinks well of me, for the last time she saw me she said, "Mr. Bleaberry, your years are threescore years and ten, and if, by reason of always takin' care of yourself, they be longer or shorter, yet is their strength renewed like the ravens that pick it out and the young eagles shall eat it." She's a very good woman, is Mrs. Scrannel, and there's not a passage of Scripture but what she has at her fingers' ends.

Knowing that I could trust no one else, I made Alice my confidant, and she it was who gave me the aid of a cheerful countenance from the first moment when I commenced my coffin to the last moment when I finished it.

A beautiful work it was when it was all done, mahogany of course, silver mounted (the little fortune I had lately come into enabled me to bear the expense), and the lid reaching to the neck and there ending. From the aperture above the face (and I often used to think what satisfaction I should feel in being buried in just such a coffin) a sort of wooden chimney arose, furnished inside with a bell, rope, and ladder. I didn't know exactly what to call my coffin, for not understanding Greek and Latin, I did not feel that I would be good at getting up any of those names of ten syllables that I had sometimes seen placarded on the curbstones when I went to Philadelphia. It did, indeed, once occur to me to call it the Phœnix coffin, because I had often read in the country newspapers about some great politician rising a Phœnix from his ashes. But then, on second thoughts, I came to the conclusion that the Phœnix, by this time, must be a little tired of having so many people compared with him, and it would only be kind in me to give him a little rest.

While I was in this quandary, perfectly certain that I had invented something that would some day or other be found of use to the world, Alice, who knew all my perplexities and sympathized with them, died, or at least appeared to. In opposition to all my friends and relations, in opposition to the wish of even the Rev. Lester Maverick, I insisted on her being buried in the coffin I had invented. It seemed to me that Providence had thus stricken down my brother's child to prove to the world the value of my experiment.

We buried her, and for the four days that I visited her grave my friends laughed at me for my credulity. I cannot say that I had any confident expectation that she would rise from that turf and be among the living once more. But on Thanksgiving morning—the day she and Rev. Lester Maverick were to have been married—just before church let out (and, strange to say, a marriage service had been solemnized there), I repaired, full of my own thoughts, to Alice's grave, and leaned my head, as I had done for many times during the days she had been buried, over the aperture of the chimney, which arose two or three feet from the ground. Tears fell from my eyes upon the sweet face beneath, and even while I wept, I heard an inarticulate sound below.

Opening my eyes, I saw Alice's looking up into mine.

In two minutes after that, with my help, she had extricated herself, and was in my arms. In five minutes more I had bathed her face from a brook that ran hard by, and carried her, faint unto death, but living, and to live, into the little chapel annexed to the church.

Rev. Lester Maverick was then leaning against the wall, his hands up to his eyes, as though struck with sudden blindness.

I went out and left them both together there, and I never knew how they met each other, and what was said and done, and I'm sure I can't imagine.

All I know is that they were married a few days afterwards, old Mr. Maverick officiating, and that when the ceremony was over, Mrs. Scrannel—God bless her! she knows more about Scriptures than any woman I ever saw before—came up to me, and taking me quite kindly by the hand, said, "Mr. Bleaberry, happy, happy, happy be thy dreams; all we, like sheep, have gone astray, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

IV.—Very Latest.

N. B.—The gatherer together of the floating materials which compose this historiette would merely remark that Sexton Bleaberry's invention is probably the original of what has since been so successfully imitated in Paris and some of the principal cities of the United States. He died, unfortunately, before he was able to secure a patent, but his invention had the one merit of bringing together two loving hearts, who always look forward to Thanksgiving Day as an occasion for being TRULY THANKFUL.

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Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
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Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 12 7

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This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
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OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED
From November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.
On Marine and Inland Risks $803 506 74
On Fire Risks 145,205 06
$948,711 80
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867 ..... 406 845 71
$1,355,557 51

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF
As earned from Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1868.
On Marine and Inland Risks $746,695 77
On Fire Risks 148,317 72
$894,923 49
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc 107,408 82
$1,002,432 31

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,
During the year as above.
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses $424,052 74
Fire Losses 73 485 87
Return Premiums 59 141 02
Reinsurances 30,106 51
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc 50,586 63
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes 43,555 89
Expenses 23 9 8 65
$710,837 31
$291,585 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1868.

$260,000	U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10-40s.	$208,550 00
120,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn's Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par	Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	322,486 94
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,178 88
	Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in Bank ..... $116,150 08 Cash in Drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date.

☞ By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be *forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.*

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, | Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis, | Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand, | Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding, | William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal, | George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig, | Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose, | John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones, | George W. Bernardou,
James Traquair, | William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington, | Jacob Riegel,
B. Jones Brooke, | Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland, | John B. Semple, Phila.,
Edward Lafourcade, | A. B. Berger, do
Joshua P. Eyre, | D. T. Morgan, do.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829---CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,015,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693·22	$856,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.
Charles N. Bancker, | George Fales,
Tobias Wagner, | Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, | Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards, | Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea, | William S. Grant.
CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, | George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones, | Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown, | Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor, | Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White, | T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh, | Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood, | John P. White,
S. Morris Wain, | Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 12 2

UNITED SECURITY
LIFE INSURANCE
AND TRUST
COMPANY,
OF
PENNSYLVANIA
OFFICE:
S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.
PHILADELPHIA.
GEORGE H. STUART, | S. H. HORSTMANN,
GEORGE W. CHILDS, | A. J. DREXEL,
WM. A. PORTER, | JOSEPH PATTERSON,
F. A. DREXEL, | WM. C. HOUSTON,
WM. V. McKEAN, | S. J. SOLMS,
THOMAS W. EVANS, | HENRY E. ROOD.
NEW YORK.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank.
JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.
BOSTON.
HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade.
CINCINNATI.
A. F. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co.
CHICAGO.
L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C. Smith & Brothers, Bankers.
LOUISVILLE, KY.
WILLIAM GARVIN, of Garvin, Bell & Co.
ST. LOUIS.
JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
HON. J. W. PATTERSON, U. S. Senator.
BALTIMORE.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.
S. M. SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express.
CHRISTIAN AX, of G. W. Gail & Ax.
FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Savings Bank.
GEORGE H. STUART, President.
HENRY E. ROOD, Vice-President.
C. F. BETTS Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.
R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., JOS. F. KORRER, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
C. STUART PATTERSON, RICHARD LUDLOW, } Counsel.
This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.
All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 mwfsmrp

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LIN
FOR NEW YORK.
From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 18 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, November 14.
ETNA (via Halifax), Tuesday, November 17.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, November 28.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, December 1.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN ..... $100 | STEERAGE $35
to London ..... 105 | to London 40
to Paris ..... 115 | to Paris 47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. | STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
Liverpool ..... $80 | Liverpool $3
Halifax ..... 20 | Halifax 1
St. John's, N. F. ..... } 40 by Branch Steamer... } | St. John's, N. F. ..... } 30 by Branch Steamer... }
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULE, Agents, No. 41 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 30

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense at transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—The steamboat JOHN SOUDER leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Nov. 21,	don't go	Saturday, Nov. 21, 8 A.M
Monday, " 23,	7 A.M	Monday, " 23, 11 A.M
Tuesday, " 24,	7½ A.M	Tuesday, " 24, 11½ A.M
Wednesday, " 25,	8 A.M	Wednesday, " 25, 12½ M.
Thursday, " 26,	8 A.M	Thursday, " 26, 12 M.
Friday, " 27,	9 A.M	Friday, " 27, 1 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS, Captain.
6 25 tf

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND BOOK.
FARE 10 CTS.
The Steamer S. M. FELTON leaves Chesnut Street Wharf at 2 P. M., and Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. Fare, 10 cts. Freight taken at low rates. 11 16 12t

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 16th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 14 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE MURDER OF MRS. HILL.

The Coroner's Inquest—A Continuation of the Evidence.

The following testimony was in addition to that published in our fourth edition yesterday in the case of Mrs. Hill, who was murdered on Sunday evening, at Tenth and Pine streets:—

W. H. G. Morrell sworn—I reside at No. 928 Pine street; on Sunday night, shortly after 9 o'clock, my bell was rung; I then heard Sarah Campbell say that Mrs. Hill had sent for Mrs. Morrell to come over, that Mrs. Hill hadn't been well in the afternoon and wanted some one to go for a doctor; hearing the conversation I went to the head of the stairs; my wife and son went over to the gate and returned; my son said they needed a doctor; he then went over again, and came back, saying that Mrs. Hill had been murdered; I then went to the house myself, and was met in the entry-way by Mrs. Twitchell, who said, "My mother is killed;" I asked how, and she said, "She fell out the second-story window;" I exclaimed, "How could she fall out?" and passed with her to the kitchen; Mr. Twitchell was standing at the head of deceased, washing it with a wet cloth; I said to him, "How could that be? how could she fall out the window? he said, "My God, Mr. Morrell, I don't know"; I stood at the side of Dr. Zantzinger, and Mr. Twitchell was saying she was not dead; I examined the body and found it clammy cold; my suspicion was aroused and I went up stairs; the gas was lit, and a candle on the centre-table; as soon as I discovered the blood on the pillow and floor I said, "This is the place where the woman was murdered"; taking the candle I traced the blood from the sofa to the back window, which was covered with blood; the chaces of the drawing room were down; I then went down the back stairs with a policeman and tracked blood all the way down, as though some one had gone down that way; I asked Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell if any one was in the house besides them, and they said "no"; I said one of the two had committed that murder; to which charge neither made a reply; I insisted upon the policeman taking charge of Mr. Twitchell, which he did, and conducted him up stairs to get on some clothes, as I afterwards discovered; when I first saw him he was not clothed to go into the street; he had a dark grey undershirt with no collar and a coat; after they had gone to the station I remained to take charge of Mrs. Twitchell and girl; he had no white shirt on when I first saw him; I had a conversation with Mrs. Twitchell after the policeman had taken him the station; I related to her the circumstances as discovered, stating that it was impossible for any one outside getting in, the gate being fastened and they two the only ones in the house; and that no one could come in without the little dogs detecting them; she said her mother was in the habit of carrying large sums of money in her bosom, from $2000 to $3000; she also said her mother had been in the habit of telling people that, and they had come and killed her for the purpose of getting it; I said to her that no person would come into the house and murder the woman for the sake of the money and expose themselves by carrying and throwing her out of the back window; I again charged that either she or Mr. Twitchell or both had committed that murder; she said, "Why, what reason would I have to kill my mother?" I said for the very reason that she had named—the amount of money she had on her; she tendered no explanation of the matter whatever; she seemed as little concerned as a stranger under the circumstances, manifesting no feeling; I heard no unusual noises before I was told of the murder; the poker was brought out of the yard by my son.

F. A. Morrell sworn—I reside at No. 928 Pine street; about half past nine o'clock on Sunday evening Mrs. Hill's girl came over and said she wanted a physician; shortly after my mother called out that Mrs. Hill had been murdered; I then went out and passed into the kitchen, and found Mrs. Hill lying on a settee; Mr. Twitchell was standing at her head, bathing it with a cloth and cold water; asked what was the matter, and a policeman said she had fallen out of the second-story window; asked Mr. Twitchell where the folks had been; he said they had retired, leaving their mother up to wait for the girl; shortly after that the doctor stuck his finger into the temple wound, and remarked that was murder; other gentlemen with me went to the yard, and I picked up a poker, remarking "This is what the deed was done with;" the policeman remarked the poker might have been lying in the yard, and she fallen on it; I handed him the poker and told him to take charge of it; the poker laid in the blood; I requested some one to go up stairs; we went up the front way to the dining-room; we found at end of sofa a large pool of clotted blood; also on end of sofa, by the crack where the arm goes down, and also the pillow; saw the blood spattered all over the wall; also picked up a pair of spectacles which laid on the floor close to the edge of the sofa; also saw false teeth covered with blood on centre table; when I got in saw Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell, servant, and two gentlemen.

Officer George W. Howard testified to the same state of facts as the foregoing witnesses, and further that when he arrested Twitchell he told him to put on his cap; Twitchell said that he wanted to change his clothing; the witness went up to Twitchell's bed-room with him, where the latter put on a white shirt and a vest; there was blood on the shirt, which Twitchell said he had got in carrying the old lady into the house; and when witness said that was impossible, he reiterated the statement.

Detective William Wasnock, after testifying to the condition of the room where the murder was committed, stated that Mrs. Twitchell told him that she went to bed about 7:30 o'clock, and left her mother and husband in the dining-room; a few minutes after her mother came into the room, and sat down, talked awhile, and then, bidding her good night, went out; Mrs. Twitchell read for a few moments, and fell asleep, and in a little while her husband came in and retired to bed; they were afterwards awakened by the ringing of the door-bell, and Mrs. Twitchell got up and called her mother, when her husband said that he would go down and let the girl in, because it was very cold; he got up and put on his pants and coat, but no vest; the girl also told me that when Twitchell let her in he had on a coat and pants, but no vest nor white shirt. He then testified to taking the clothing from the prisoner at the station-house, and finding it stained with blood.

Joseph Henderson testified that he was the agent for Mrs. Hill, and that the property at the northeast corner of Tenth and Pine streets had been bought by Mrs. Hill, but that unknown to her the deeds were made out in the name of her daughter, Mrs. Twitchell, who had made a will leaving the property to her husband at her death, absolutely; this state of affairs was discovered by an attempt on the part of Mr. Twitchell to mortgage the property; efforts were made by Mrs. Hill to induce Mr. Twitchell and his wife to convey the property back to her, but they would only consent to the drawing of a deed of trust, permitting the old lady to live in the property during her lifetime; proceedings were about to be instituted to force them to reconvey, and an appointment was made by witness with Mrs. Hill for that purpose for Monday or Tuesday of this week; on one occasion, while he was visiting Mrs. Hill at her house on this very business, Twitchell came in and in an excited manner ordered him out of the house, and threatened to have him arrested if he did not go.

Five other witnesses were called, whose testimony was merely cumulative as to the condition of the room where the murder was committed, and corroborative of the assertions of innocence, etc., of the parties accused.

After a short deliberation, the jury rendered a verdict that the said Mary E. Hill came to her death by violence (blows on the head) at the hands of George S. Twitchell, Jr., and Camilla, his wife, at the house at the northeast corner of Tenth and Pine streets, on Sunday evening, at nine o'clock, November 22, 1868.

Burning of Trinity Building, New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—At 1 o'clock A. M. today a fire broke out in the top floor of Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, occupied by over one hundred and fifty different offices. The top floor was burned out, and the building deluged with water. At 2 P. M. the fire was still burning. The following are the chief losses:—On building, owned by Fearing, Russell & Ayres, $25,000, insured; Hatch & Co., lithographers, $10,000, fully insured. Several firemen were badly hurt by the falling of floors, timbers, etc.

—Geo. Wm. Curtis has delivered "Political Morality" to Springfield.

—Cheyenne offered Parepa $1000 to "switch off there and sing a song."

—The "peerless Morlacchi" is dancing in *Lurline* to the Boston Puritans.

—George Francis Train's *Know-Something* party for 1872 is in process of organization.

—Professor Northrop, of Yale, is on the boards as a popular lecturer, with two new lectures.

—Senor Romero is soon to return to Washington.

CARPETINGS.

NEW ARRIVALS.
Opening Daily,
CARPETINGS,
Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels,
OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222 Chesnut Street.

1868. FALL. 1863.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS."
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CARPETINGS.
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
9 2 wfmsam Opposite Independence Hall.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1863.

1868 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868

1868 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868

1868 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS, AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868

1868 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868

1868 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868

1868 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868

1868 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA B. I. SILLS, SCHUYLKILL SCANTLING. 1868

1868 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868

1 13

GOVERNMENT SALES.

HORSES, MULES, WAGONS, ETC

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1868

Will be sold at Public Auction, on MONDAY, November 30, 1868, commencing at 10 o'clock, at Lincoln Depot, a quantity of Quartermaster's stores no longer required by the Department, consisting in part of—

29 Horses,	1 Dead Horse Dray,
50 Mules	5,000 lbs. iron, assorted,
200 Army Wagons,	5,000 lbs. steel, do.
100 Wagon Wheels,	5,000 lbs. Rope, do.
50 Ambulance Wheels,	2,000 lbs. H and M shoes, assorted,
1 Shingle Machine,	20,000 feet Oak and Ash Lumber,
24 Circular Saws,	200 Wagon Wheel Boxes,
1800 King Bolts,	600 Ambulance Wheel Boxes,
100 Tongue Chains,	4,000 S Hooks,
200 Open Links,	
26 Wagon Jacks,	
3 Carts,	
5 Ambulances,	

together with a quantity of articles rated as unserviceable, consisting in part of Brushes, Lanterns, Harness, Whips, Chairs, Flies, Bedsteads, etc.

Attention is especially called to the high class of mules offered at this sale.

Catalogues will be furnished.

Terms—cash in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

A. P. BLUNT,
Brevet Colonel A. Q. M.,
11 20 6t Acting Depot Quartermaster.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Frankford Arsenal Philadelphia on MONDAY, the 21st day of December, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

19 iron-brass guns of various calibres.
1,419 000 pounds of shot, shell, etc.
8411 muskets, carbines, rifles, etc., various models.
90 000 pounds of gunpowder.
31 735 lots of infantry accoutrements.
4748 lots of cavalry accoutrements.
427 sets of ox.
715 curb bridles.
404 watering bridles.
422 halters.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel CHI-PIN, U. S. A., Purchasing Officer, corner of HOUSTON and GREEN Streets, New York city, or by direct application to this Arsenal.

S. V. BENET,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A.,
11 21 6t] Commanding.
Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Nov 14, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT THE NATIONAL ARMORY.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, the following CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES will be offered at public auction at the NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts, MONDAY, December 14, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz:—

Small arms, various models,	Machinery,
Horse Equipments.	Scraps Steel,
Parts of Artillery Bits.	Old Grindstones.
Accoutrements.	Gun Stocks, various stages,
Parts of Arms, various models,	Old Vises.
Old Tools.	Log Window Frames
Borax	Sash and Blinds.
Old Rope.	1 Mowing Machine.
Scraps iron-wrought and cast.	Horse Carts.
	Tallow.
	1 Old Shed, etc.

Catalogues giving quantity, etc., have already been furnished. Parties who have not received them will be supplied by applying to the Commanding Officer.

J. R. McGINNESS,
11 20 fmwst Brevet Major Commanding.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
9 15] FREE GALLERY.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
Offices, No. 40 N. EIGHTH street, west side, Phila.; No. 28 DUANE street,
No. 782 BROADWAY, New York, and Nos. 134 and 136 PIERREPONT street, Brooklyn.

This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a *half century* are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.

SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 10 19 mwfm

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands,
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck,
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting Sail twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 105 JONES' Alley.

SILVERWARE, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Watches,
Diamonds,
Jewelry,
11 19 6] Solid Silver & Plated Ware.

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 15mthstrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of FRENCH CLOCKS In Philadelphia. Wholesale and Retail. 11 3m]

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by
DE LORME & DOVE.

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. All our Money, Papers, and Books, saved in excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE Ahum and Dry Plaster.
SHEARMAN BROS.

Both of the above were VERY SEVERE TESTS.

A PERFECT SAFE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON SPHERICAL
BURGLAR SAFE
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!
CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL } 721 CHESTNUT ST.,
WAREHOUSES, } (Masonic Hall), Phila.,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,
And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 8 31 mwfsm

MARQUETTE!
MARQUETTE!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.

Messrs Herring & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your Herring's, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were nearly destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,

WILKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, Ladies' Jewelry, etc., etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON; the WORLD'S FAIR, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF $50,000 FRANCS at the recent International Contest in Paris; are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
9 2 wfm8mrp New Orleans.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 5] No. 434 RACE Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.
For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6 00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 15 Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD, CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, the MORNING ACCOMMODATION LINE, leaving Walnut Street Wharf, Philadelphia, at 5:30 A. M. for New York, via South Amboy, will leave at 6:30 A. M., and the line leaving Pier No. 1 North river, New York, at 8:30 A. M. for Philadelphia, will leave at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all the usual stations.

The Train leaving Walnut street Wharf at 3:30 P. M. for New York, and leaving New York at 7 A. M., for Philadelphia, will be discontinued after Saturday, Nov. 21, and run to and from West Philadelphia Depot. W. H. GATZMER, Agent.
Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1868. 11 21 3t

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Summer Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and second, third and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:40 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:00 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:20 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 7:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:40 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:25 P. M., and Pottsville at 1:40 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and returning at 4:30 P. M. Connecting at Reading with afternoon accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way stations at 5:45 P. M., and arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:30 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00, and 8:10 P. M., passing Reading at 1:10 A. M., 1:31, and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2:55 and 8:28 A. M., 9:05 P. M., passing Reading at 4:41 and 7:00 A. M. and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:35 and 11:35 A. M., and 6:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading:

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $62 each, for families or firms.

Season Tickets for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with Certificates entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half rate.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rate, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

Baggage will be checked through to Philadelphia forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 8 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Bingham's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 226 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:00, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4, 5, 6¼, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7:30, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6¼, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:30 Down Train, and 3½ and 6¼ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 8½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¼, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7:30, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4:30, 5:30, 8:05 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:30, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4:30, 5:30, and 8:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7:30, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4:30, 5:30, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 7:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. B. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD, THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, September 14, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 10:40 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8:20 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie..... 9:25 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11:30 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8:50 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie..... 9:50 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6:25 P. M.
" " arrives at Lockhaven..... 7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 10:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 12:15 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia..... 7:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 7:35 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8:15 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia..... 5:00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 3 General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 3:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:35 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. & R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
4 15]

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

RAILROAD LINES.

1868—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom..... $2:25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3:00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3:00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
" 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 8:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $5.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Scranton and Kingston.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Homesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg, and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 7:20, 4, 8:20, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $4.25

At 11:30 P. M. Knickbocker Line. Fare, $5.

At 9:45 A. M., 4:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M., 3, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily, and to Jersey, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market street railway run direct to West Philadelphia depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 4:30 P. M. for Lambertville and Intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROAD.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (Upper Side)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Pemberton, Browns Mills, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Bordentown, Crosswicks, Allentown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 24, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets forty minutes before departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive special attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 1:40, and 9:00 P. M.	

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY FINANCES.

The Revenues of Philadelphia, Outside of Taxation.

The following table, which is from the annual report of the City Controller, and additional to those published by us yesterday, gives the revenues of the city of Philadelphia from sources other than taxation during the years 1868 and 1869:—

Departments.	Estimated Receipts for 1868.	Rec. Collected to Nov. 1, 1868.	Est. Amts to be Collected prior to 1868.	Estimated Receipts for 1869.
Department of Highways	$87,160	$82,419	$8,000	$87,000
Do. of City Railroad	17,000	11,673	4,100	14,000
Do. Water	700,000	661,204	45,000	830,500
Do. Fines and Penalties	4,000	4,124	200	4,500
Do. Licenses	4,640	7,072	70	7,240
Do. Prison Inspectors	20,000	12,000	9,000	17,000
Do. Guardians of the Poor	19,000	9,744	7,000	20,000
Do. Board of Health	50,000	16,149	4,000	31,300
Do. Police	600	.....	600	500
Do. Sheriff	1,500	1,012	800	1,500
Do. City Solicitor	22,000	20,695	1,500	20,000
Do. Surveyor	1,000	5,774	500	5,000
Do. Markets	54,000	57,183	.....	58,500
Do. Wharves and Landings	52,772	43,995	15,000	56,000
Do. City Property	10,000	4,892	7,000	12,000
Do. Ice Boat	4,000	3,765	.....	10,000
Do. State Tax for 1867 and prior	5,000	44	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Receipts	3,000	5,184	100	5,000
Interest on Mortgages, etc	1,500	3,957	500	4,000
Dividends on Stock, etc	225,000	164,394	51,500	240,000
State Appropriation to Public Schools	60,000	12,688	.....	.....
Totals	$1,270,172	$1,087,811	$389,370	$1,574,040
Estimated Rev. and Collection from Reg. Taxes	.....	206,321	140,000	400,000

In addition to the above estimated receipts for the year 1869, there was a cash balance on hand November 1, 1868, amounting to $674,142 78.

How the Tax Rate for 1869 may be Cut Down.

According to the tables published by us yesterday, a full tax rate of $2·00 will be necessary to raise the $8,622,726 77 required in addition to the regular revenues of the city. But included in the amounts of appropriations for permanent improvements embraced in the statement published yesterday were the following amounts, which should be provided for by loans, according to the provisions of the bills by which these appropriations were:—

For the Water Department	$810,000·00
" League Island	475 000·00
" Ice Boat	160,000·00
Total	$1,445,000 00
Deduct from amount to be raised by taxation	8 622,726 77
which would leave	$7.177,726 77

only to be raised by taxation. With this basis we would have the following revenue from the rates placed opposite the recent valuation of property in the city limits subject to the different classes of taxation:—

Amount subject to full rate	$416,029,699 at 1·65	$6 864,490 03
Amount subject to suburban rate	24,256,286 at 1·10	266,819 14
Amount subject to farm rate	21.772,642 at 82½	178,644 52
Total	$462,058,627	$7.307 953 67
Amount required		7,177,726 77
Excess		$132,226 92

The Annual Expenditures and Tax-rate Since Consolidation.

The following table embraces the annual expenses of the city departments and the fluctuation in the tax-rate since 1854, the year of consolidation:—

YEARS.	Annual Expenses of Dep'ments.	Annual Interest on City Debt.	Total Annual Expenditures	Tax Rate.
1854	$2,742,388	.....	$2 742 388	$1 50
1855	3.976 278	$904 319	4,880 617	1 50
1856	3,510,050	962 312	4 472,362	1 90
1857	2 897,956	1,111,569	4 009,527	2·00
1858	2,762,058	1,112,250	3,864 908	1 85
1859	3 841,432	1,115,187	5 009 619	1 75
1860	3,899,186	1 171,190	5 070,039	1 75
1861	3,465 078	1,183,926	4 649 005	2 00
1862	4 076,406	1,259,076	5,335 482	2 00
1863	4 423,272	1,383 653	5 806,725	2 00
1864	4,350,357	1,526,777	5 877,134	2 00
1865	7,593 970	1.801 609	9,395 579	2 50
1866	5 645 227	2.011.471	7,656 700	4·00
1867	5.362 204	2 127,749	7.489,953	4 00
1868	6.728 369	2,218,553	8,946,922	1·40

"As two months' expenditures for 1868 are not included in the above statement, the figures for that year are not yet complete. The great decrease in the tax rate this year was in consequence of a corresponding uniform increase in the valuation of property subject to taxation.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—By official appointment to-morrow will be celebrated as a National Thanksgiving Day, on which the people throughout the country are requested to abstain from all their usual labors, and to devote themselves to returning thanks to the "Giver of all good gifts" for past and present prosperity and peace. In our own city the day will be universally observed. Work in all our manufactories and in all our commercial houses will cease for the time being, and the majority of our stores will be closed. Not only is it a day of thanksgiving, but also a day for rest, and in this latter respect it will be greeted by a large army of hard workers in our city, and, as a short release from constant, unchanging toil, will be hailed by them as a relief most opportune.

As is customary, there will be Thanksgiving services held in nearly all of our churches.

A Fenian demonstration in shape of a parade will take place, the line forming at Broad and Chesnut streets at 12 M.

The military of the First division will also turn out, under the command of Major-General Charles M. Prevost.

—Prominent among the festivities will be the laying of the corner-stone of the Soldiers' Monument, to be erected in memory of the soldiers and sailors buried in the Leverington Cemetery, in the Twenty-first ward. The officers of the Grand Lodge, A. Y. M., have, we understand, kindly consented to perform the ceremonies of laying the stone with the very impressive ceremonies of their order. Delegations of Odd Fellows, United American Mechanics, Red Men, and Sons of Temperance will join the escort.

—The new Odd Fellows' Hall, erected at the Falls of Schuylkill, will be dedicated by the officers of the Grand Lodge at 10 o'clock A. M. The exercises will consist of the dedication ceremonies, procession, and an oration, to be delivered by P. G Sire James B Nicholson.

The Union League of the Nineteenth ward will distribute one thousand loaves of bread to the poor of the vicinity, at 9 o'clock in the morning, from the hall, Trenton avenue and York street.

SUICIDE OF A LAD.—A lad named Crossley, aged twelve years, residing at No. 14 Placid place, above Second street, committed suicide this morning under extraordinary circumstances. He was taken sick at an early hour, and on his mother visiting him he stated that last night he went to a bottle labelled "Poison," in the apothecary shop of his employer, on Second street, above Christian, and took out a white powder, which he intended to take for the purpose of killing himself; that at about daylight he swallowed the drug, and immediately became sick. Dr. Reed was called in, but notwithstanding his exertions, the lad died between 7 and 8 o'clock. No reason can be assigned for this rash act.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

An Outrage—A Chair Thief—A Burglar—Passing Counterfeit Money—Caught in the Act.

—Charles Ross (colored) has been held by Alderman Carpenter for attempting to commit an indecent outrage upon a little mulatto girl, aged 6 years.

—George McIlhenny was arrested yesterday, at Mifflin street and Passyunk road, with a cane-seat chair which he was alleged to have stolen from the tavern of William Schwaigart, at Second and Coates streets. Alderman Mink committed him in default of $1000 bail.

—John Wilson, a few evenings since, broke into the house of Lawrence Hackerty, at Shippen and Spafford streets, by forcing the back door, and entered the bar-room, where he stole $18. He was sent below by Alderman Bonsall for a further hearing.

—The proprietor of Vaier's Garden, on Vine street, has of late missed three gold watches, and noticed the fact that the larcenies were committed during the presence of a locksmith named Robert Heulighter. Yesterday, determining to ascertain the truth, he sent for the individual, and placed a man on watch. Heulighter went through the place to see if any locks wanted repairing, and at last went into the room where the watches were. Seeing a coat hanging up, he went to it and picked out a watch it contained. The article belonging to the man on watch, he immediately jumped from his hiding place and took charge of the offender. Alderman Jones this morning held Heulighter in $800 bail for trial.

—Christopher McCarty, after a hearing before a United States Commissioner to-day, was bound over to answer the charge of passing counterfeit money. He was arrested at Third and Willow streets, last night, on complaint of a lager beer saloon proprietor, and when searched $32 counterfeit money and $10 good money was found in his possession.

THE WILL OF SAMUEL HILL.—As considerable prominence has been given to the will of Samuel Hill, in consequence of the shocking murder of his wife, Mary E. Hill, we produce a copy of the document as recorded in the office of the Register of Wills of this city. Mr. Hill died February 13, 1863:—

Be it remembered that I, Samuel Hill, of the city of Philadelphia, gentleman, being of sound mind and disposing memory, do make this my last will and testament, as follows, to wit.—

In the first place I order and direct the payment of all my just debts and funeral expenses.

First. I do give, devise, and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Mary E. Hill, all my property, real and personal, whatever and wheresoever, in manner as follows:—

I give and bequeath to my wife Mary E. Hill all my personal property, to her own absolute use and benefit.

Second. I do give, devise, and bequeath to my wife Mary E. Hill all the interest or income from real estate, for her sole use and benefit absolutely for and during all her natural lifetime.

Third. It is my will, and I direct my wife, Mary E. Hill, to pay to my niece Ann Hill (daughter of my brother Robert Hill) one thousand dollars; payment in one year after my death.

Fourth. It is my will, and I direct my wife, Mary E. Hill, to pay to my niece Sarah Vansardale (daughter of my brother Robert Hill) one thousand dollars; payment in one year after my death.

Fifth. And immediately after the death of my beloved wife, Mary E. Hill, I do give, devise, and bequeath to my two neices, Ann Hill and Sarah Vansardale, their heirs and assignees forever, in equal parts, as tenants in common, all my real estate whatever and wheresoever.

Lastly, I do nominate and appoint my said wife, Mary E. Hill, the sole executrix of this my last will and testament, hereby declaring this and this only to be my last will and testament, and revoking all former ones by me made.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1852. SAMUEL HILL.

Signed, sealed, and declared by the testator as his last will and testament in the presence of us,
WM. KELCH,
JOSEPH HENDERSON.

THE HILL HOMICIDE.—No new facts have been developed in this case. Last evening, after the Coroner's jury rendered a verdict, Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell, the accused, were placed in a carriage in company with Lieutenant Connolly and Detective Warnock, and taken to prison. While on the way the scene between them is said to have been very affecting. She piteously implored him, if he had done the deed, to let the world know that she had nothing whatever to do with it. She asserted that she had nothing to do with it, and he knew it. Frequently she would break into tears and implore him to clear her before the world. To this he simply replied, "What cause had I to commit such a crime?" He also wept, it is said, bitterly. They are now quartered in different cells. A bill will be presented to the Grand Jury as soon as a chemical analyzation of the stains on his clothing is made, and the case brought into Court at an early day.

STILL ANOTHER MURDER.—At an exceedingly late hour on Saturday night, the 7th instant, Henry Scattergood was knocked down and horribly beaten at the corner of Third and Beaver streets. He was picked up by a policeman, who took him to the Tenth District Station, where he laid until Saturday afternoon, when he was recognized and taken to his residence on Leithgow street, below Girard avenue. The men under Lieutenant Spear went to work and arrested three parties on the charge of being implicated. They were given a hearing before Alderman Beitler, who committed them all to await the result of the injuries. Two of these sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and were discharged from custody by the Court. The remaining one, John Conover, is still in prison. The injured man has ever since laid in an insensible condition until 6 o'clock this morning, when he died. The Coroner will hold an investigation to morrow.

A NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC CONVENTION.—In pursuance of a resolution passed at the National Photographic Convention, which met in the city of New York on the 7th of last April, that it was deemed advisable to organize permanently as a national body, and that a plan of organization should be matured, a Convention is to assemble in this city on Tuesday, the 1st of December, at 3 P. M., in the lecture room of the Franklin Institute, No. 15 South Seventh street. The call is signed by numerous well-known photographers in this city. The purposes of the meeting will be to organize; to discuss matters of importance to the trade in general; to elect officers; and to arrange for the first regular annual meeting and exhibition in 1869. To render attractive and pleasant the visit of the members of the Convention who come from other places, Professor Henry Morton, Ph. D., has consented to deliver one of his admirable "Lectures on Light" before the Convention on Wednesday evening, Dec. 2.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ITALIAN SOCIETY.—Last night this Society celebrated its first anniversary. The members, with their wives and friends, gathered at Jefferson Hall, in large numbers, at 7 P. M. Professor Caramano sang and played some of his own compositions, "The Italian Union," "Il Ritorno," and the hymn of Garibaldi. Messrs. Piccione and De Biasi accompanied him. A piece by Ernani was sung by Mr. J. Peluffo. The annual report was read by Mr. E. Ponti. $1150 were received during the year; amount now in the Treasury, $633. There are now one hundred members belonging to the Society. The new officers were installed, and King Victor Emanuel was elected an honorary member. An elegant repast was included in the evening's ceremonies.

SCHOOL CONTROLLER APPOINTED.—On Saturday last, the 21st instant, Lewis Elkin, Esq., was appointed, by the District Court, School Controller for the Seventh ward, to serve for the term of three years from the 1st of January, 1869. Mr. Elkin has been connected with the public schools in this city for many years, and is consequently well fitted to occupy a seat amid the members of the Board of School Controllers.

A NOVEL RACE.—This evening, at 8 o'clock, a race on crutches, between two well-known citizens of the Tenth ward, will take place around the graveyard at Sixteenth and Race streets. It is understood that the gentlemen who intend contesting have been training themselves to this peculiar species of locomotion, and an interesting and amusing sight may be expected.

BURGLARY.—The second hand store at No. 611 Shippen street was broken into at an early hour this morning by forcing the cellar door. The thief then ascended by means of a trap to the store, where he cleaned the shelves of old and new clothing to the amount of about $300 or $400.

AN OWNER WANTED.—Lieutenant Edgar, of the Harbor Police, reports at his station, awaiting an owner, two boxes and one keg of tobacco, which were found last night in an alley between Delaware avenue and Water street, below Market.

CHURCH ROBBED.—The Second Reformed Church was entered a few nights since, and the case containing goods belonging to the Dorcas Society was robbed of a large amount. The thieves entered through the door of the pastor's study by forcing the locks.

FATAL CASUALTY.—Henry Henk, aged sixteen years, yesterday fell from a scaffold at Fourth street and Susquehanna avenue, and received injuries of such a nature that he died this morning. Coroner Daniels was notified to hold an inquest.

AN INHUMAN ACT.—Some inhuman wretch a few nights since cut the tongue out of a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Richelderfer, the proprietor of the ladies' and children's oversshoe and gaiter store, on Chesnut street, above Ninth.

POLLARD.

His Assassination in Richmond—The Cause of the Murder.

The New York *Tribune's* Richmond correspondent of yesterday telegraphs as follows:—

The city was startled this forenoon by the report that H. Rives Pollard, editor and proprietor of the *Southern Opinion*, had been assassinated. In last Saturday's *Opinion* appeared vate[illegible] articles reflecting upon the character of several young women of this city, one of which pointed to the daughter of one of our wealthiest and most respected citizens, Mr. William H. Grant, tobacconist.

This morning, as usual, Mr. Pollard left his residence on the Grove road, with a companion, J. M. Hanna, in a carriage, and arrived in front of his office, Main and Fourteenth streets, about 9 o'clock. After both had alighted, Mr. Hanna remaining behind to fasten the reins of the horse, Pollard advanced towards the office door, and had not reached it, when a load of buckshot fired from a third-story window opposite, out of a double-barrelled shot-gun, entered his body. He fell on his face, expired. In the fall severe gashes were inflicted and instantly upon the forehead. His body was taken up where it was laid out on the floor of the building, editorial-room. It was then viewed by Coroner Little, who decided to hold an inquest at 12 o'clock. Several policemen having ascertained that the shot had been fired from the opposite building, hastened up the steps and forced the door of a room occupied by Major Clinton, late of the Union army, and found young Grant there. They took him into custody, and when they secured him, and when they were conducting him to the street he was cheered by the multitude.

The provocation for the murder of H. Rives Pollard is the publication of the following article in the *Southern Opinion* of Saturday last, scandalizing the family of Mr. Grant, particularly the sister of young James Grant, who, it is alleged, is the murderer.—

AN ELOPEMENT SO-CALLED ON CLAY STREET—AN UPPER-TEN FAMILY CONCERNED—DREADFUL DENOUEMENT.—"O, No, We Never Mention 'Em."—*Old Air.* The Indian Summer has passed away, and with it has passed a fair and radiant daughter of one of our first citizens—a nabob of Clay street—a gentleman, who, suffice it to say, holds the very first position in the wealthy and fashionable circles of the city. The daughter, the rebellant Helene of the family, is beautiful beyond description; but her beauty did not prevent her from falling desperately and irretrievably in love with a young gentleman of semi-militaire connection, who, it appears, some months ago plighted his troth and accepted the tiny hand, grasping it within his own—"never to be parted, never for aye." Nobody suspected a mesalliance, much less the father, until last Saturday night, when the daughter who was the light of his household fled to parts unknown, or at least only guessed, in company with one, a masculine, who should ere then have been proclaimed his son-in-law. The runaway parties have been heard from, and it is now said that the lady proclaims herself a wife of some six months, and that her affiance is the choice of her after life. "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." The gay young man who has whisked away the angel is a gay Lothario named Horace Ford, of Goochland county, which county ought to be proud of him, as it doubtless is. Horace is an orphan, just plunging into his teens, and has lost both his parents by death. Much property accrued to Horace in the shape of money, chattels, goods, etc., and, having converted the whole into "ready rhino," Horace ventured for a swim in the sea of gay life and love. He met Miss Mary Grant, a beauty—"met, perchance the usual way," talked delicious nonsense; won her heart; then, half inclined to earnestness, threw it away. Ah, me! Then he sailed. Oh! He sailed! Oh! He sailed! the same as Captain Kidd did. Horace went to New Orleans, and not having been shipwrecked by the way, telegraphed or wrote to his beloved. Thus it went on through the sultry month of August, the crimson period of October, when the forests change their garments, down to dull, cold November. Alas that love should never run smooth—in an even current—but love never did, and never will. She responded all unknown to the healthy dad, and ne replied. Thus affairs progressed until Horace announced last week that he was off for Texas right away, and couldn't stop for trifles like an affiance. Then it was that the "girl of the period" made up her mind and bundle that she would follow him; yes, she would follow him to the uttermost parts of the earth. Being of age and no longer the slave of parental control, Miss Mary, on Saturday night last, having habilimented herself becomingly, deserted the palatial mansion on Clay street, and casting behind her wealth, society, and friends, sought the office of a gentleman on Broad street, whom she importuned to buy her a ticket to New York. This gentleman, who is the pink of propriety, refused, and Miss Mary sought elsewhere and found the ready means—at all events, she procured passage on the cars, and embarked on the 8½ o'clock train, which carried her northward at the rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour, if not as speedily as her heart desired. On the train, between Richmond and Aquia creek, she was observed to weep bitterly by the conductor, to whom she related her tale of woe and distress. Her departure created, of course, a hubbub in the mansion on Clay street, and amid the wringing of hands and loud expressions of distress, the telegraph was invoked and parties sent in hot pursuit. It was surmised that Ford, instead of going off to Texas "right away," as he announced, had put for New York, there to meet his Mary, and thither the detectives directed their steps. The upshot of the matter is, to make a long story short, that Miss Mary had been heard from; that she is now in Philadelphia, and upon the whole there is a very sorry family history connected with the case, which is not within our province to reveal.

Mr. Pollard was a man of good appearance, of very decided character, and about thirty-five years of age. He was the son of Major Richard Pollard, formerly an officer in the United States Navy, and the brother of Edwin A. Pollard, the Southern historian. He was born in Nelson county, Va., where he passed his early life. He finished his education at the Virginia Military Institute, whence he went to Washington. There he was employed for a time in the Post Office Department. When the war broke out he was news editor of the Baltimore *Sun*, but he immediately gave up that position, came to this city, and became associated with John M. Daniel, of the *Examiner*. Soon after the close of the war, Mr. Pollard, in connection with Mr. Charles H. Wynne, established the *Richmond Times* newspaper, and remained with it until the summer of that year, and then retired. In 1866 he revived the *Examiner*, and controlled its editorial columns until some time in 1867, when he disposed of it to Thomas H. Wynne, Esq. He next established the *Southern Opinion*, and was until to-day its editor and proprietor.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 15 No. 1053 CHESNUT Street.

PARLOR CROQUET,
A Fine Assortment, $10 Per Set.
A LARGE VARIETY OF NEW GAMES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
9 1mwsSm No. 913 ARCH Street.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES OF PARTY AND WEDDING INVITATIONS.
A large assortment of new styles of French Paper Paper and Envelopes in boxes already stamped.
Paper and Envelopes stamped in Colors gratis.
JOHN LINERD,
10 12 mwS No 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Revenue Appointments—Army and Naval Orders.

Revenue Appointments.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The following appointments were made to-day:—Storekeeper—David Duncan, Fir[illegible]—Storekeeper—[illegible] B. Morse, Missouri district; Gaugers Twentieth New [illegible] and Charles N. Haven, New York district.

Naval Orders.

The following are detached from the Franklin and placed on waiting orders:—Surgeons F. M. Tunnell and J. C. Spear; Chaplain J. S. Wallace; Passed Assistant Surgeon D. R. Baunan, Lieutenant Commander J. V. McNair is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Franklin.

Surgeon R. C. Dean is detached from duty connected with the Naval Retiring Board, and ordered to the Michigan. Surgeon Charles Ohlen is detached from the receiving ship Ohio, and ordered to take passage on the Franklin to join the Ticonderoga. Passed Assistant Babcock is detached from the Michigan, and Assistant Surgeon George Allen from Chelsea Hospital, and ordered to the Franklin.

The various bureaus of the Treasury Department dismissed their employes at noon to-day till after Thanksgiving Day.

The Cole Trial.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—The Court met at 10 o'clock. The testimony of Dr. Frank Hamilton, of Bellevue Hospital, taken on the former trial, was read. Two new witnesses, George E. Wilkins, of Syracuse, and Dr. Walter Kempster, of the Utica Lunatic Asylum, proved the changed conduct and character of the prisoner during and since the war. The Judge refused to hear any further testimony upon the abstract question, causes, and characteristics of insanity. The defense proposed to prove by the latter witness cases of melancholy with homicidal tendency. The evidence was ruled out, but the defense took exceptions.

Sales of Coal in New York.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to-day sold at auction 70,000 tons of Scranton coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at Elizabeth, N. J., during December. The following were the prices realized:—

Lump, $5·35@5·55; steamer, $5@6 30; grate, $5 92@6·12; egg, $6@6 35; stove, $7 90@8; chesnut, $5 65@5·90.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 106½; Reading, 96¾; Canton Co. 50½; Erie, 37½; Cleveland and Toledo, 96¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 119½; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 85½; New York Central, 123½; Cumberland preferred 49 Virginia 6s, 56½; Missouri 6s 89½; Hudson River, 127; 8-20s, 1862 112½; do. 1864, 108; do. 1865, 108½; do., new, 110½; 10-40s 106¼. Gold, 134¾. Money, 5@6 per cent. Exchange, 109½.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Cotton firm at 35c. Flour heavy; sales of 5000 bbls at yesterday's prices. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c; sales of 15,000 bushels spring at $1 48. Corn firm; sales of 32 000 bushels at $1·16@1·16. Oats firm; sales of 24 000 bushels at 71c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $27. Lard dull at 16¾@16½c. Whisky dull.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Are now opening a collection of
Novelties, Gems and Artistic Goods,
Greatly excelling in variety and extent every former effort of this House, to which they invite attention,
Gold Watches, Diamonds, Oriental Rubies, Emeralds and Sapphires, East India Pearls.
A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF JEWELRY IN
ITALIAN BYZANTINE MOSAICS.
New Designs in Gold Jewelry.
PALAIS ROYAL JEWELRY.
Bronze and Inlaid Marble Clocks and Vases in Sets, for Mantel Ornaments.
VERY CHOICE PRODUCTIONS OF ART IN
REAL BRONZE.
SPECIAL DESIGNS IN
STERLING SILVER GOODS.
Best Qualities and Newest Styles in
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PLATED WARES
An unrivalled display of
FOREIGN FANCY GOODS,
In Metal, Marble, Cut Glass, Leather, and GOLDEN BRONZE,
Of the most exquisite taste, from all quarters of Europe.
Our arrangements, both in Europe and this country are such as give us unusual facilities in the selection and economical production of our stock. It is our wish, as well as our interest, to secure to our patrons the benefit of such advantages in
Moderate Prices Throughout our Stock,
WITHOUT EXCEPTION [11 18ws tu2 28

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
No. 148 N. SECOND St., cor. of Quarry.
An assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, and PLATED WARE, constantly on hand, suitable for Holiday Gifts. 11 25 wfmsl8t

FURS.
LEWIS BLAYLOCK,
No. 52 N. EIGHTH St., Below Arch,
Where may be found a large assortment of
FINE FURS
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Also, ROBES AND GENTLEMEN'S FUR GAUNTLETS, MUFFLERS and CAPS, at reasonable rates. 11 20 fmw tu2 3t

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—THE STOCK, GOOD-WILL, fixtures and lease of a Hat and Cap Emporium on Eighth street. Gentleman retiring from business. Address "Farrel," at this office, with name and address. 11 21 6t

TO RENT.
1006 MARKET STREET, 22 FEET FRONT, to rent on a lease to a suitable tenant; no bonus required. Apply to
JOSEPH S. SIDDALL, Conveyancer,
11 24 3t* No. 424 LIBRARY Street.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

A Row in the Cabinet—Andrew versus Reverdy—Seward's Opinion.

Secretary McCulloch and Collector Cake.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

A Row in the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—There is quite a row in the Cabinet concerning the conduct of Reverdy Johnson in the management of the Alabama claims.

President Johnson

is entirely dissatisfied, while Seward insists that Reverdy is carrying out his instructions to the letter. There is a rumor to day that the President has determined to recall Reverdy. But this, probably, grows out of the difficulty known to have occurred in the Cabinet yesterday. Only four

Revenue Supervisors

now remain to be appointed to complete the twenty-six authorized by law. It is probable that at least one of these, that for the Southern District of Ohio, will be rejected. All the appointments will be made in a few days. The despatch to one of your contemporaries, sent yesterday afternoon, that Senator Cameron was not here for the purpose of using his influence to secure

The Removal of Collector Cake,

is denied not only by Cameron himself, who makes no secret of his opposition to Cake, but also by Secretary McCulloch, and two or three officers of the Treasury Department. The correspondent who sent the despatch did not see Cameron, and did not discover his business here until the next day after his arrival. Had the Secretary followed Senator Cameron's advice, Cake would have been removed at once.

The Thanksgiving Day.

All the departments will be closed to-morrow, by order of the President, and business generally will be suspended.

Admiral Farragut,

who arrived here last night, paid his respects to the President and the Secretary of the Navy to-day, and also to General Grant.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 25
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Pa R l m 6s	100¾	$8.0 City 6s, New	102⅞
$2000 do 2mos	85⅝	22 sh Penna R	54
$1000 City 6s, New	102⅝	2 do	54

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s, 3series	104¾	200 sh Read	49·31
$1000 City 6s, New	102½	100 do	49⅝
$450 0 do New	102½	100 do	49⅝
$2 00 do New	102½	100 do	49⅝
$1000 Leh 6s, gold	92½	100 do	49⅝
$500 do	94¾	11 sh Mech Bk	81⅝
2 0 sh Ocean Oil	¾	13 sh Hestonville	10⅝

REAL ESTATE SALES.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF JOHN Rittenhouse, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—On Tuesday, December 8, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz:—

No. 1. Handsome modern Residence, No. 198 Rittenhouse street, west of Green street, 60 feet front, 256 feet deep to Lafayette street. All that handsome modern two-and a-half story stone rough cast cottage and lot of ground situate on the northwest side of Rittenhouse street, 186 feet 1½ inches west of Green street, Germantown; the lot containing in front on Rittenhouse street 60 feet, and extending in depth northward of that width 256 feet 3½ inches to Lafayette street. The house is built in the best manner, and has all the modern conveniences; hall parlor, dining-room, and two kitchens on the first floor; four chambers, bath-room, and water-closet on the second floor; and two good chambers above; gas introduced, hot and cold water, furnace and two cooking ranges; numerous closets. Terrace lawn in front; shade trees and shrubbery; also, a veg-table garden and fruit trees. Front enclosed with an iron fence.

Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Terms—At least one-half of purchase money may remain on mortgage. For further information apply to No. 5012 Main street, Germantown.

No. 2. Valuable Business Stand, Residence and Store, Nos. 5010 and 5012 Germantown avenue, southwest corner of Rittenhouse street. All that two-and-a-half story stone residence and store and lot of ground, situate on the southwest corner of Germantown avenue and Rittenhouse street; the lot containing in front on Germantown avenue about 40 feet and on the northwest line, adjoining land of the said John Rittenhouse, deceased, 119 feet in depth, in breadth at the back end 78 feet 8 inches, and front on Rittenhouse 117 feet 5 inches. The house is well built; parlor, dining-room, store and office on first floor; large piazza back; on second floor 8 chambers and bath-room; 3 attic rooms; 2 kitchens and 2 cooking ranges; 1 wash-room; gas, hot and cold water; 2 cellars under dwelling, and 2 under stable; barn of stone and frame; stabling for 3 horses; frame coach-house and wood-house. Possession April 1 1869.

Terms—At least one-half of purchase money may remain on mortgage. May be examined any day previous to sale. Clear of all incumbrance.

By order of executors
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
25 28 dec 5 Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Large and valuable tract, 107 acres, Darby and Chester Turnpike, Delaware co., Pa., six and a half miles from Market Street Bridge, three-quarters of a mile of Clifton Station on Media Railroad. On Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very desirable and valuable tract of land, comprising 107 acres, situate within the limits of the incorporated borough of Darby, Delaware co., Pa., six and a half miles from Market Street Bridge, several hundred feet front on Darby and Chester turnpike, and on Clifton avenue (which is laid out), 80 feet in width, and leads from the same to Clifton Station on Media Railroad; about one-fourth of the land is covered with forest trees. It is surrounded by country seats of I. Mason, Messrs. Carpenters, W. Jackson, Mr. Longstreth, Judge Andrews, and others. The situation is very desirable; commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country; very valuable for a public institution, park, country seat, or cemetery. Further particulars may be had on application to James R. Cummins, No. 348 Seventh street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
11 25 wsm2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Handsome modern four-story Brick Residence, No. 923 N. Twentieth street, above Arch street. On Tuesday, December 1, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that handsome modern four-story brick messuage, with three-story double back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twentieth street, north of Arch street. No. 923 containing in front on Twentieth street 18 feet, and extending in depth 90 feet to the rear of the alley. The house is well finished with the modern conveniences; has parlor, dining-room, and 2 kitchens on the first floor; has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, stationary washstands, furnace, cooking range, etc. Immediate possession. Terms—$10,000 may remain on mortgage. May be examined any day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
11 25 wfm3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Two two-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 115 and 120 Federal street. Lot 38 feet front, 120 feet deep to Marion street, two fronts. On Tuesday, December 1st, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 two-story brick dwellings, situate on the south side of Federal street, west of Front street, Nos. 115 and 120; containing together in front on Federal street 38 feet, and in depth 120 feet to Marion street, upon which is a frame dwelling.

Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Cash.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
11 25 wfm3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

OPERA GLASSES.
A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF
PLAIN AND FANCY OPERA GLASSES
JUST RECEIVED.
New Styles in Pearl, Fancy, and Morocco Cases.
WILLIAM Y. McALLISTER,
OPTICIAN,
No. 728 CHESNUT Street.
11 13 lmwstrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The English Elections The Chinese Embassy—Affairs in Hungary.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The *Times*, in its editorial to-day, on the subject of the elections, says that the Liberal majority in the new House of Commons will be 117. The defeat of Mr. Gladstone for Southwest Lancashire is mainly due to a local dislike of the Irish in that district.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Mr. Burlingame and the other members of the Chinese Embassy are expected here in the latter part of December.

PESTH, Nov. 25.—The Croatian Deputies were yesterday admitted to seats in the Hungarian Diet.

New York Stock Quotations—3·45 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R	125¾	Toledo & Wab	58
N. Y. and E. R	37¾	Mil. & St. Paul R	68
Pa. and Res. R	99	Adams Express	49
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	89¾	Wells, Fargo & Co	26½
Cle. and Pitt. R	87¾	U. S. Express Co	47
Chi. and N. W. com	85	Penn. 6s, new	68¾
Chi. and N. W. pref	87½	Gold	135¼
Chi. and R. I. R	108	Market dull and firm.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	112¾		

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—At noon to-day, before United States Commissioner Henry Phillips, Jr., Christian McCarthy had a hearing upon the charge of uttering counterfeit money. He was arrested last